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A

BOOK

OF

KNOWLEDGE.



Wise is good Fortune  
and the Foolish Wheel is bad Fortune

14-1



The uppermost Wheel is good Fortune,  
 and the undermost Wheel is bad Fortune.



A  
BOOK  
OF  
KNOWLEDGE

In three Parts.

The first; containing a brief Introduction to Astrology, shewing the nature, quality, and effects of the twelve Signs, and seven Planets, their dominion over bodies; with the Fortunes of those calculated, who are born under them, also a delightful wheel of fortune. The second, a treatise of Physick, the Anatomy of mans body, the diseases incident to the body of Man, Rules and receipes for the curing of them, also Rules for sweating, Bathing, Conseruing, and Feruering, and the way to make Cordons. Also the principal Rules of Architecture, very plain and easie. The third, the Countrymans guide to good Husbandry, Rules for Sowing and Planting of Orchards, Gardens, and Woods, also rare receipts for curing diseases in horses, sheep, Cows, and Oxen, also an Almanack for ever, and other variety of inventions, very profitable and advantageous.

Composed by *Samuel Strangeholes*.

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## The Iudicious Reader.

**H**AVING perused several small Tracts, and Ingenious peices of young Artists, and finding them very dubious, and clouded over with dark expressions, too hard for the Capacities of the unlearned, I thought it very useful to lay down, in any easie Method, the first grounds (as an Instruction) for the sublime and noble Science of Astrology; I shall not at all endeavour (in my small Tract) to plead for, or strive to uphold this Art & liberal Science, either against the Pen or Tongue of those carping Critticks, which cry down all Arts, and endeavour to hood-wink knowledge. Because my short Treatise will not allow me to lanch into such an unprofitable discourse: Therefore I have here bestowed my pains only to collect a short and brief Treatise, both delightful and profitable, which may be well termed the first rudiments of Astrologie, having viewed several books of several Authors, who all have pretended to lay a foundation for the meanest capacity to build on, but finding them all meer counterfeits, and not true Coyne, not worth the per-

## *The Epistle*

using of an ingenuous Reader, I thought here to undeceive the simple, and to encourage the industrious, to follow the rule and Method of the Antients: First to lay a foundation before I build, and as I find the acceptance this shall find in the world, it will encourage me to proceed to make known more of that noble Science which the world is so ignorant of. Indeed I must expect hard censures from *Salus* and *Momus*, envying, backbiting persons, who are always carping, and no man can please them; yet if the judicious do approve of what I have writ, my desires are fulfilled: I confess, the Language is too mean for their approbation, but considering the design, it being to instruct the ignorant (which in this Iron Age have too much prevailed) a pardon may be the easier granted.

In the first part therefore of this Book, I have declared the nature and quality of the Signs and Planets, and their denomination over bodies, the operation and influence upon them, together with a brief explanation of the fortunes of those calculated, by considering the nature, of the signs; to which here is added a second and third part, containing a short treatise of Physick, in which Method the Rules of Astrology ought to be duly considered, as being the prime foundation, whereon the wise Physician ought to build.

Here

Here are inserted several approved receipts for the cure of several distempers, incident to the body of man : And I have also added plain and easie Rules of Arithmetick, knowing that Art to be one main help to the attaining of Astrologie ; should I insert all the variety of invention which I have here treated of ; it would take up too much room : Therefore I refer thee to the following Table, on the Book it self, wherein thou mayst easily find what thou desirest, and I am confident, if thou followe your Actions, (after perusal with serious consideration) you cannot but find some that will prove both pleasant and profitable. The Authors used in my Book, were too large and dubious, in every point ; therefore here you have the narrow and quintessence form, and substance of Astrologie, in a few sheets, and the kind acceptance this finds in the world, shall excite me to larger Treatises of this kind. And I shall to my poor endeavour, shew my service to my Country, in doing them what good I can : Lest I should digress, and make my gate bigger then my City I will here conclude, & (only begging your acceptance) then I shall never repine, nor count my labour lost, but shall here remain your loving friend.

*SAM. STRANGEHOPE.*



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*This is the true Book of Knowledge, exactly Com-  
piled for the proper good and benefit of any who desire  
to know any thing of the Art of Astrology, being free  
from all impertinent stories and vain fictions, but a-  
greeing with the most solid and sound Astrological  
Rules of the ablest Authors now extant, and now  
published, rightly to inform the Judgements of those,  
who have given credit heretofore to much as Ficti-  
cious Authors.*

**By J. S.**

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three Bibles on *London-Bridge*.

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•A

# B O O K O F KNOWLEDGE.

The Definition of Astrologie.

**B**Efore I enter upon the main thing intended in this Book, I shall first (to content the inquisitive Reader) give a Definition of Astrology, in as plain and easie terms as can be expected. Astrology is that Art which teacheth the Motions, Configurations, and influences of the Signs, Stars, and Celestial Planets, to Judge and Prognosticate of the natural effects, and mutations to come, in the Elements, and inferior Elementary bodies. It is not that which ignorant people are perswaded of, that is the Doctrine of Devils, and unlawful for any mans practise; but it is an Art both useful and lawful, and one of the most noble and profitable

Stablest Arts, studied and practised by mortals; and it is divided into two parts, Astrology, and Astronomy, which are both one Art divided into two parts: Astronomy consists in the knowledge of Heavenly motions, and Astrology consists in the effects and properties of the former motions. I shall therefore begin with the first part of Astrology, and so in due order, briefly lay down the whole sum and substance of that most excellent Art.

The Definition and place of the Zodiack.

The Zodiack is a Circle in the firmament dividing the Sphere a thwart the Equinoctial into two parts: viz. the beginning of Arie and Libra, in the midst whereof is the Ecliptick line; it's utmost limits are two tropicks Cancer and Capricorn; its length is three hundred and sixty degrees; its divided into twelve Signs, six Northernly, and six Southernly. The Northern are these, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo; the Southern, Libra, Scorpio, Sagitarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces: Now the Northern Signs are commanding, and the Southern Signs obeying,

The Nature of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the description of those born under any of them.

Arie

of Knowledge.

Aries, is fiery, hot and dry, having a voice  
luxurious: if a woman, few children, sickly, vi-  
cious, wanting members, very wrathful, and



loving to be commanding, and they are usu-  
ally in their middle age, gross and strong, and  
most commonly ends lean and weak: It be-  
tokens black eye-brows, thick shoulder's, a  
dark complexion, a swartly countenance, one  
of a dry body, and a middle stature.

Taurus, it doth commonly speak a man born  
under that sign, are given much to melanco-  
ly, of a cold and dry constitution, luxurious, ha-  
ving a loud voice, yet sickly, much command-  
ing, honest, and very religious, very chaste: in  
women, it represents one short, but of a strong



well-set stature, and to have a high fore-head, wide nostrils, great mouth, a short and fat neck, black hair, big buttocks, short legs, very slow to anger, but if once angered, hardly ever after friends.

Gemmini, is hot and moist, sanguine complexion. A very fair, pleasant and sweet behaviour, in young years lean and weak, ending gross and strong; it represents one of a tall, straight, and well-set body, brown hair, bright & quick eyes, long arms, hands, & legs, a very large breast, well fraught with wisdom and learning, and accompanied with a good speech, and excellent language, and profitable discourse.

Cancer



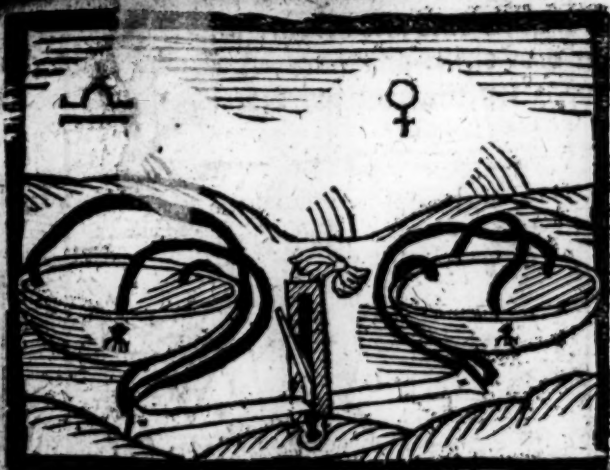
of Knowledge.

Virgo, is cold and dry, melancholly, very fair,  
but very civil, and sharp, of an equal and good  
proportion, the body spare, of a brown and dark



complexion, great eyes, much hair, and that of  
a black colour, and they are most commonly  
all for their own ends.

Libra, is airy, hot and moist, of a sanguine  
complexion, loud voice : if women few chil-  
dren, fair, obedient, of a good proportion, a wel-  
framed body, very strait, a round visage, wel  
favoured, light brown hair, very cheerful, a  
wel-spoken, red cheeks, a lovely count  
inclining to tallness and slenderness



Scorpio, is a watry, cold, and moist Sign,  
 Hermatick, chely, but fruitful, vicious, indiffe=



of Knowledge,

cent fair, wrathful, many times crooked, it represents one of a short stature, the body full, and pretty well composed, sad hair, a dark and solid complexion, and countenance, a short neck, men much reserved, in thoughts words, and actions very false and deceitful.

Sagitaris, is hot, dry, and cholerick, very great, double bodied, the upper part fair, the other bestial, a loud voice: If women, few children, and weak, very ingenious, but exca-



ving crafty and obedient, it represents a proportioned body, strongly compacted, tall, a hard favoured visage, bzo

# A B O O K

which will be almost all off before forty years of age.

Capricornus, is earthy, cold and dry, melancholly, Sharp and cruel: If women, few children, luxurious, sickly, and vicious, crooked of



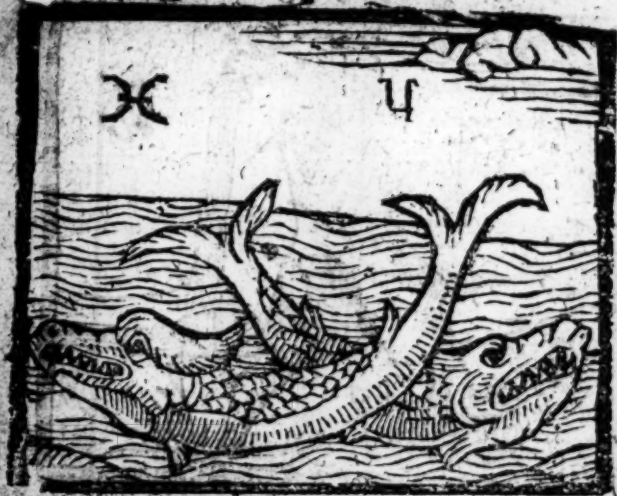
body, seldom fair, it represents a body but of little stature, dry and lean, the face also lean and thin, much hair, and that black, the colour brown and pale, small breast, and a long neck, a disproportioned body, and very hard-faboured.

It is, is hot and moist, of a Sanguine complexion, a high voice, Sweet conditioned, very



very loving, and lovely : if women , few chil-  
dren, but very fair, obedient, sweet behavours,  
religious and honest, chaste, yet pleasant, one of  
a well-shapen body, a middle stature, a fair vi-  
sage and complexion, a bright hair, a clear and  
amiable colour, a handsome body, lovely and  
vertuous, and contented in any condition.

Pisces, is cold, watery and moist phlegma-  
tick, vicious, & foul, of a deformed and crooked  
body, wanting members, meanly fair, obedi-  
ent, of a body diversely proportioned, also one of  
a short stature, ill composed in body and mine  
great face, a pale wan complexion, a  
shouldered, fat and plump in body, short nose



g in body and shoulders. Thus in short  
 we have given you the nature of the twelve  
 signs, with a description of those born under  
 the observing of which will prove very  
 in all the rules of Judicial Astrology.

Description of the seven Planets, with their  
 figures, qualities, and movings.

ing treated of the Zodiac, and the  
 is, I now proceed to speak of the  
 to declare their dignities. Know  
 that under the Zodiac there are se-  
 ts, which move of their own proper  
 ual motion, which finish their cour-  
 ses.



les, according to the greatness or smallness of the Orb or Circle. The names of the Planets are these, Saturn; Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.

The natures and qualities of the seven Planets, are these.

To Saturn, is cold and dry, and melancholick, an enemy and destroyer of the nature and life



of man, Masculine, evil, and the great fortune to man in the world.

To Jupiter, is hot, and moist, sanguine friend and preserver of life and nature masculine of the day, & is termed the fortune, & the best chance, that can be



♂ Mars, is immoderate, hot, and dry, very  
 lewick, and masculine of the night, evil and



of Knowledge.

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the lesse misfortune, and not so ominous as the  
superiour Planet Saturn.

☉ Sol, is moderately hot, and dry, and the  
most temperate Planet; masculine of the day,



fortunate by aspect, but infortunate  
pozal conjunction, above measur

♀ Venus, is cold, and moist, very temperate  
phlegmatick, feminine of the night, of a be  
good nature, and little ominous, and it is a  
counted the lesser fortune.

♀ Merc



Mercury, in all things is too common and variable, he is good with good, and evil with evil.



with the masculine he is masculine, and with the feminine he is feminine: hot with hot, according to the Planets to which he is adjoyned, but out of his own nature cold and dry.

☾ Luna, is likewise cold and moist, and albeit she doth heat a little, yet she doth moisten more: but changeth her nature and qualities,



according to the Quarters, like as the Sun doth through the Signs: she is also feminine of the night, and phlegmatick, and sendeth to us the vertue and impression of all other Planets.

The Head of the Dragon, is in all points like to Mercury, good with good Planets, and evil with evil Planets, in nature like Jupiter and Venus.



The Dragons Tail is, contrary to the head, for he is evil with good, and good with evil, he is of the nature of Saturn and Mars.

In brief I have given you the natures of Planets, which is of excellent use to all, who would know any part of Astrology, I shall in the next place, shew you that part of Astrology, which treats of the mutation and change of the Weather, which will be very necessary to insert in this place, for the benefit of the Reader, and ought also to be very care-

carefully obserbed; and therefore, to obserbe  
an easie and exact method, we will treat of e-  
very thing in it's proper place, that the Rea-  
der may not be puzzled in his Judgement of  
this Art.

Of the Air.

In our Judgement upon the Air, it is ne-  
cessary to consider of the position of the Hea-  
vens, and first, lay a sure foundation upon the  
general consideration of the year, and consider  
first, the Suns ingress into Aries, and then what  
Planets have Dominion in such a month or  
quarter, and by that you may conjecture whe-  
ther the year will be windy, whether the  
spring will be moderate, hot, or the like, or re-  
mise, or temperate, &c.

The signification and power of the Planets,

in the Constitution of the Air.

Saturns disposing of the Air mutations,  
causeth it to be very cold & frosty, that the Air  
cannot receive any impression of the Suns  
heat: and being easterly, it causeth the consti-  
tution of the Air to be cold: it brings a cold  
season, and makes the winter hard, frosty, and  
rivers icies: the occasion of temperant Dec,  
and snow & frost on Land: if it be in the Sum-  
mer, it is the occasion of great abatement in  
the Air, it denotes also a scarcity of Corn and  
other fruits, necessary for the body of Man and



Jupiter is of another nature, and directly opposite to the nature of Saturn: the Air by its regality is very temperate, not too hot, nor too moist: the winds send forth gentle, wholesome, and reviving blasts, both for preservation, and procreation of things necessary: it causeth wholesome and moderate rains, and the occasion of great fertility (or fruitfulness) in living animals, as well as earthly fruits and necessaries.

Mars is earthly, for heat is very temperate, if we take it too dry, and both often parch the fruits of the earth, and causeth great and high winds, hurtful to man or beast, and occasions hail and great tempests: if he happen in Conjunction with Mercury, it occasioneth tempestuous winds, and causeth much shipwreck at Sea: In his own nature he shewes want of water, dries up fountains and springs, putrifies the Air, destroys Cattel, brings scarcity, and very oft occasions many diseases, hurtful to mans body, as Burning-fevers, Plague, Spotted-fevers, and other the like Pestilential diseases.

Sol always promises great changes, and alteration of times and seasons by his constant motion: he is temperately hot and dry, hath a greater inclination to heat than to moisture, and oft times by his heat causeth Clouds, and  
draws

draws the vapours from the Earth into the Air, and there by his heat dissolves them into rain; and if he be well joyned to other good Planets, it's a great cause of the Elements being clear and fair, and the Earth to be very fruitful and abounding.

Venus having domination, promisseth a very wholesome Air, a very temperate and moderate year, abundance of fruit, and of every thing needful for the supportation of humane nature: causeth moderate & pleasant Showers.

Mercury makes the Air clear one while, another while red & bloody: sometimes fair, sometimes foul, according to the nature of the Planets to which he is adjoyned; yet for the most part he hath the sole domination to himself: he causeth tempestuous winds, hail, rain, thunder and lightning in abundance; and sometimes protends turbulent weather to Navigators; causeth many diseases, and Consumptions, and Coughs, Stopping of the Stomack, and Convulsions.

Whoso would haue to giue at the alteration of the weather, must observe the disposition in the Moon, the rising and setting of the other fixed Stars, and a due obseruation of the effect it produceth in the place where thou livest, and by that guide thy self.

How to know the weather at all times of the  
year, by the new and full of the Moon.

Be sure to observe always three days before  
the Moon be at full, whether she shine bright  
and that the clouds are not scattered here and  
there in the Element, if not, then thou mayest  
judge that it will be very fair: but if the Moon  
be dark, and clouds incompassing her about,  
then know that it will rain much before four  
days.

When fogs and mists do hinder the light  
of the Moon, it betokens that in short time we  
shall have cold winterly weather: A Rain-  
bow is always a sign of much rain or winds to  
come suddenly, or else of much rain or winds  
past.

Having now done with the weather, I come  
to speak of the four Quarters of the year.

The general disposition of the year depends  
upon the four Quarters, namely, Spring Sum-  
mer, Autumn, Winter.

Of the Spring.

This Quarter begins at the tenth day of  
March, at that time the Sun enters the first  
sculpture of Aries, and continueth till the Sun  
hath past the Crab, which is about the eleventh  
or twelfth of June: this Quarter usually is  
hot and moist, but very unconstant in either,  
being

being sometimes hot, sometimes cool, it is called the Spring a Varendo, because then all things begin to wax green, and put on their wedding garments: this quarter at the beginning, is rather inclining to moist than hot, in this quarter are usually great & high winds, because of the moderate temper of the Air.

Secondly, Summer.

Summer takes its beginning the eleventh of June, upon the ☉ Sun's entrance into Cancer, and continues till the twelfth of September, in which time the Sun goes through the fourth part of the Zodiac Circle, comprehending three Signs in his progress, namely, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. This Quarter is commonly hot and dry, while the Sun is going through Cancer, and is remaining in Leo, it is more dry than hot: and at this time of the year, very few winds do disquiet or trouble us, but a moderate Air comforts our hearts.

Thirdly, Autumn.

Autumn begins about the twelfth or thirteenth of September, and ends about the eleventh or twelfth of December, and just so long the Sun is running through Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarie: The nature of this Quarter is cold and dry: though at the beginning of this Quarter he is most predominant, yet the end is usually cold: there be as many

Winds in Autumn, as in the Spring.

Fourthly, Winter.

Winter begins with us at the Sun's entrance into Capricorn, and it lasteth to the tenth day of March, in which time the Sun runs thro' the last three signs, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces: This Quarter is cold and moist, accompanied usually with great frost and snow, and great high winds towards the latter end of the quarter, though at the beginning it being the middle of Winter, few winds are stirring, by reason of the cold, by reason thereof, the vapors can make no eruption, nor the Air any Commotion.

Of the Winds.

Experience teacheth us that the Winds do change and alter the Air's constitution: By Ancient Meteorologists and Astronomers, the Wind is thus described, (that it is an exhalation of hot and dry, drawn up into the Air by the power of the Sun, and by reason of its weight, it is driven down, and side-long carried about the Earth.) The principal winds are four, as East, West, North, South: there are also other winds, as South-east, and South-west, North-east, and North-west: North winds, though they be cold & dry, yet they are usually wholesome, and do much preserve things from Corruption: South-winds do much

much hurt, by their too much and frequent moistening the Earth: they are also hurtful and obnoxious to Seeds, fruits, and living Creatures: this Wind is hot and moist, it causeth a dark and cloudy Air: it is most times accompanied with rain, it stirs up many diseases through continuance, as feavers, and other contagious griefs, which are hurtful to humane bodies: West Winds are cherishing blasts, it is moist, and temperate, and watry, stirring up rain and thunder: The East wind is sometimes temperately hot and dry, and sometimes fiery and choleric: its pure pleasant and wholesome, because it is contrary to all infection, and doth preserve the body sound: This wind for the most part begins to blow at Sun rise, and ceaseth at Sun set: Now there are other mean winds, as the North-east wind, which is cold and dry, it stirs up Clouds, and oft produceth rain: The South-east is something moist, dark, and cloudy: The North-west is moist, cloudy and stormy, and causeth a turbulent and tempestuous season: The South-west is evil by nature, causing many clouds and showers, and very turbulent and tempestuous weather: Thus you have seen the nature and cause of winds, and the good hap and bad they produce.

Having shewed you the nature of the twelve Signs,



Signs and given you a description of the body and person of those born under them; and also the nature and qualities of the Planets: I shall now endeavour to declare the fortune of those born under them: whether they shall be rich or poor, live long, or dye suddenly, with many other such like Questions.

The good or ill fortune of those born under *Aries*, and their fortunate days to undertake any imployment.

**I**f a fortune shall be exceeding good fortune in all kind of Merchandize, and shall attain to a very competent estate by his wife, he shall be a great traveller, forsaking Country and kinsfolks at twenty four years of age, he shall attain to great riches at forty years of age, he shall be honourable and honoured of all that know him, his Children shall be very fortunate and noble, and shall acquire a good report and great honor, from the King, Prince, & Nobles of the nation, where they are born: If a woman, she shall be very diligent, and industrious, merry, and wise: she shall live while sixty five years old: she shall have exceeding good fortune, and shall have lusty and strong Children, but be sure let her have a care of all four-footed beasts, for she shall be in great danger to receive hurt from them: The days good to undertake any publick imployment, in trade



or otherwise, are Mondays and Tuesdays, especially, the first Monday and Tuesday of every month: they shall be troubled with the gravel in the kidneys: The man shall live till about seventy years old, and be honoured and loved of all that know him.

The good and ill fortune of those born under *Taurus*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any employment.

He shall be covetous, and rather inclining to bad fortune than good: the first part of his life shall be very troublesome, and continue so till twenty eight years of age, and about that time much sickness, which if he escape, he shall live till forty years: If a woman, she shall be fortunate, yet shall not have many Children: He shall be very forward to travel into strange Countries and Cities, and probably before his death attain to great riches by the death of some of his friends: Let him beware to undertake any affair or employment, in the beginning of the week, but let him rather chuse Thursday; which shall be most fortunate to him. Note for the Female born under *Taurus*, she shall have at least three husbands, and by them very fortunate in Children: she shall live to eighty years of age, she shall be light of behavior, much addicted to Flattery,

and

and thereby defame her aged years: she shall be light finger'd, and shame her Parents, husband, and family, by her vile courses.

The good or evil fortune of those born under *Gemini*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be merry and pleasant, and commonly vicious, very much addicted to swearing and drunkenness, he shall come of honourable Parents, and have no Brother but himself, therefore he shall be very rich, but he shall spend most of his wealth upon his vicious life, and undecent behaviour: he shall be often sick, and be in danger of death at nine years old, and at twenty years, and at eighty; and ninety, after which he shall not live long, but shall be choaked with some disease in his throat: Now for the female, she shall be very wise and ingenious, but the man that enjoys her, shall go through many broils for her: she shall be faine, but wilful and stubborn, she shall be afflicted with many diseases in her body, especially about thirty years of age, which if she escape, she shall live while fifty years of age. The good days for them to begin any imployment, are Tuesday and Wednesday, the rest will be very unfortunate, in any thing they shall undertake.

The

The good or ill Fortune of those born under *Cancer*, the term of their life, and their good days to undertake any employment.

He shall be very Cholerick, a great disorder, and mocker of others, and very vicious, for which offences he shall be much afflicted in body, shall have many diseases continually hanging about him; if he escape those diseases incident to his nature, he shall be very old, and live till about eighty three years, two months, beloved of most, honoured of many, shall have great command and authority, in the City, Town, or Country where he lives: he shall be very fortunate for riches. Yet him beware of Wednesday, which will prove very unfortunate to him, Monday, Thursday, and Friday, shall be very fortunate to undertake any employment: If a woman, she shall be lusty and strong, very wise and prudent, very industrious after riches, yet passionate and exceeding wrathful: she shall have great sickness about the thirtieth year of her age, which if she escape, she shall live till eighty six years, her Children shall be very honourable and fortunate, and she shall be honoured and loved of most, though she may endure much trouble and sorrow, through her Husbands vices.

The good and evil fortune of those born under  
*Leo*, the term of their life, and their good  
 days to undertake any imployment.

He shall be big of stature, and lecherous, he  
 shall have two sore fits of sicknesse, he shall be  
 very near death with the small Pox, about  
 twenty three years old, and very sorely affli-  
 cted about the forty fift year of his age: if he  
 escape both these, it's probable he may live till  
 ninety one, or ninety two: he shall not dye at  
 home, he shall be a man of great power, and  
 commanding over great Cities or Countries,  
 shall do iustice upon offenders: If he begin a-  
 ny imployment in the Winter, he shall be for-  
 tunate in success, but if in the Summer, ex-  
 ceeding bad: he shall be very witty, and of a  
 deep capacity, able to discern between good and  
 evil, very couragious, and overcoming all that  
 oppose him. If a woman, she shall be learned,  
 and chaste, she shall be much troubled with  
 Corns, she shall fall from high places and  
 bruise her body, she shall have a rich and re-  
 nowned Husband, who shall promote her to  
 honour, she shall be robbed once of her trea-  
 sure, and once of her maiden-head: Let her  
 have a care of water, for by it she will be apt to  
 sustain great loss: Tuesday and Friday will  
 be very unfortunate to her, she shall not have

many sore sicknesses, neither he long sick at all but shall dye suddenly, about the forty eight year of her age.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Virgo*, the term of their life; and their good days to undertake any employment.

He shall have a mark upon his fore-head and shoulder, he shall have two fits of sickness, the one at fifteen years of age, the other about threescore; he may attain to threescore and eight years, and shall bear his age very well, not looking old; he shall have two wives; by whom he shall get a great estate, and he shall be very rich and honourable; he shall receive some wound from a four-footed beast, his children shall dye quickly after birth; He shall be a great jester and lover of mirth, and shall be very liberal. Monday and Tuesday shall be very fortunate to him, but the latter end very unfortunate. Now concerning the female, she shall be married about sixteen years of age, but shall not love her Husband, she shall bury him quickly, and marry another, and have very beautiful Children by him, she shall have many diseases and distempers about her body, and endure many sorrows, which if she escape she shall live while threescore and fifteen years old. Wednesday shall be very  
fortu=

fortunate to her, but Friday and Saturday  
 very unfortunate to begin any new work, she  
 shall suffer much pain and sorrow in Child-  
 bearing, and shall be in great danger of death.  
 The good and evil Fortunes of those born un-  
 der *Libra*: the term of their life, and their  
 good and bad days to begin any new im-  
 ployment.

He shall have a mark near his shoulder, he  
 shall be very Letcherous, a great lover of wo-  
 men, he shall be a great traveller, he shall en-  
 dure great pain in his Limbs and Joynts, and  
 have several sicknesses, the first about y<sup>e</sup> four-  
 tenth year of his age, the second about the for-  
 tieth year of his age, which if he escape he  
 shall live till fourscore & ten, he shall have some  
 wounds in his Body. His unfortunate day is  
 Wednesday, he shall be troubled with infir-  
 mities, and diseases in his belly. The female  
 she shall be very fair and beautiful, she shall en-  
 dure great pain, she shall be dangerously sick in  
 her infancy, which if she escape, it's probable  
 she may live till she be fourscore. Thursday  
 will be unfortunate to her, Sunday and Sa-  
 turday very fortunate to begin any work.

The good and evil fortunes of those persons  
 born under *Scorpio*: the term of their life, the  
 good days to begin any imployment.

Touching his fortunate life, he shall endure  
 great



great pains, & four dangerous sicknesses, during his life, the first at sixteen years old, the second about thirty, the third about forty, which if he escape, he shall dye at sixty seven, of a sickness. He shall be very fortunate at the beginning of his days: He shall be unfortunate about forty years old, in all his undertakings, and shall dye very poor and needy, he shall be very unsettled in his mind, and never gain any thing by Merchandize. He shall gain by planting and grafting, and tilling of ground: he shall have ill fortune with Oxen and Horses. If a female, she will be of light behaviour, and abuse her husbands bed, before her death she shall be blind. Saturday shall be very unfortunate to her, she shall live till threescore years old, and shall be very needy, and ill reported of, for her evil life and wicked courses, which she took in her young years: she shall receive some wound of some four-footed Beast.

The good and ill fortune of those born under *Sagitaris*, the term of their life, and the good and bad days, to begin any employment.

He shall be wrathful and angry, but soon appeased; he shall be full of pain in his head, and troubled sore with the Wind-Cholick, and have several sicknesses; the first about nineteen or twenty years of age, and about fifty or up-



ward, which if he escape, he may probably live till eighty years old, he shall be very prosperous, he shall obtain great and notable victories over his enemies, by his warlike actions; yet the Malevolent sign Saturn, sometimes opposing, he shall meet with great difficulties and troubles, he shall have many possessions taken from him, by some who endeavour his overthrow, the one part of his life shall be fortunate, the other unfortunate, he shall attain a good & vertuous wife, with great possessions by her, he shall be very religious and wise. As for the female, she shall be wicked, and given to study Witch-craft, and sometimes she shall be very curst & audacious, have many Children. The first day of the week shall be very unfortunate to her, if she attempt any new thing, she shall have two husbands, the first shall hate her, the second shall be very loving and pleasing to her, with whom, if her wicked spirit hinder not, she may lead a very quiet and good life.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Capricornus*, the term of their life, and their good and bad days to begin any work.

He shall be contentious and a sower of discord, very proud by nature, high & commanding, despising all men, and counting them below his worth; very Letcherous, following  
common

common harlots, much given to drunkenness; he shall have several sicknesses, as about twelue years old, and twenty one, and thirty four years old, and many more, which if he escape, he shall live till threescore; he shall have two Wives, two Sons, and his end shall be more fortunate then his beginning, he shall have very great fortune in Cattel, as Oxen, Sheep, and Goats; with great industry he shall gain much treasure and riches, he shall be a great traveller, but at length end his life in his own native Country; his second wife shall be very rich and beautiful, and vertuous, and honoured of all. Now for the female, she shall be very unconstant in her affairs, yet probably she may attain to great riches and honor, and if she escape a sickness she shall have in her youth. she may live till between forty and fifty.

The good and evil fortune of those born under *Aquarius*, the term of their life, and their good and bad days to begin any employment. He shall be much addicted to wine and women, and a lover of mirth and jovial feasts, he shall be much addicted to be mad, at the spring and fall of the leaf: he shall have four sicknesses, which may much endanger him, which if he escape, he shall live till a hundred and nine years: he shall gain much wealth, and

injoy his wife a long time, and live very contentedly with her : Saturday will be an unfortunate day to begin any imployment, Tuesday and Thursday shall be very fortunate. The female or Woman shall be very tender and delicate, and true and faithfull, a vertuous Wife in every respect, she shall have sore eyes, about eight or nine years old, she shall have a sore sickness, which if she escape, she shall live till fourscore, she shall have many Children, marry about sixteen years old, her Husband shall be curst and wicked, and she shall be divorced from him, and he shall falsely accuse her, and seek to defame her vertuous carriage. The good and bad fortune of those born under *Pisces*, the term of their life, and the good and bad days to begin any imployment.

He shall have many notable marks upon his body, and shall be much subject to a pain in the head, he shall not have any memorable sickness till he be threescore and eight, of which he shall dye, he shall have three wives, he shall be very rich and enjoy many possessions & Lands, he shall be put into publick imployment, and maugre all his enemies, they shall never hurt him : He shall fall into a river and be in great danger of death by other casual accidents, yet by the mercy of God, and the good aspects of the Planets, he shall go through them all : As

for the Female born under this sign, she shall be married while she is young, and have many hopeful Children: before thirty years she shall meet with many difficulties, and troubles, and dangers, which if she escape, she shall live till about threescore and six: Saturday shall be very unfortunate to begin any imployment, and what ever she begins at the beginning of the week, shall be very prosperous: She shall be rich, and honoured, and loved of most; her Husbands shall be two, and those very good and loving because she shall merit it at their hands.

Thus by observing what signs any person is born under, you may with much ease judge of their good and bad fortune, which will be much advantagious, that knowing the events both good and bad that may happen, you may the better seek to Attain the one, and to Avoid the other.

**Astrological Judgements upon several parts of mans body, with the natures and qualities of every one of them.**

#### First of the Head.

**T**his being the most publick part of Mans body, and according to the frame and bignesse, is to be adjudged either good or bad:

Know then, that a great head is seldom or never good but the person commonly is very stupid and dull of apprehension, a very little head, of the least size of all, usually retains but a little Wit, but a head of a middle size, is most commonly most Wittie; a long head betokeneth folly: a great head, and small members, do always produce much indiscretion in the man or woman.

#### Judgement upon the hair.

A thick Hair bespeaks an humble heart, much inclining to cold; if the hair be stiff, and stand upright upon the head or other parts of the Body, it shews a very great fearfulness in that man: If the hair be curled and thick, it shews that man to be of a hot complexion; thin Hair, shews the man to be of a cold constitution.

#### Of the Eyes.

There are several colours of the Eyes, and several forms: round eyes and rowling, shew much vice and corrupt manners; great eyes and broad, that stand very forward in the face, betoken much moisture in the body, and they see not well, because their eyes are far from the fountain; smiling twinkling eyes, betoken a merry life: hollow eyes cometh of drinnesse: red eyes signifie anger and wrath: blackish eyes have a sharp and piercing understanding.

little

little eyes betoken timorousnesse of spirit :  
 shining eyes shew much rashness, if they be  
 mean, not too big nor too little, it signifies  
 Justice and Equity.

#### Of the Face.

A fat face betokens a Liar, and debourer,  
 and foolish, a round face signifies folly, a great  
 face to be dull and slow about any business : A  
 face well proportioned of colours and bigness,  
 shews a commendable life. A long lean face,  
 to be spiteful and envious, a countenance  
 cast down too much, to be hypocritical, and not  
 to be trusted.

#### Of the Voice.

A grave and slow voice, betokens strength  
 of body and mind, of a quiet and meek spirit :  
 men of a gross very big and hoarse voice, shews  
 to be insurmountable and wicked, a small shrill voice  
 to be very hasty and wrathful, too apt to be  
 provoked, a weak voice, shews want of cou-  
 rage and spirit.

#### Of the Breast.

A Breast without hair, to be unshamefast,  
 the paps hanging down, betoken weakness, a  
 broad big Breast, to be strong and courageous :  
 a Breast narrow and sharp, betokeneth weak-  
 ness and Imbecility of Nature and Body.

The treatise of Physick, annexed to this of  
 Astrology, directs you for the cure of the dis-

temper of any of these parts of the Body.  
Of Earthquakes, and causes of them.

They usually proceed from an abundance of wind, got into the corners and holes of the Earth, which violently rushing out, and the Earth closing again suddenly, causeth a great shaking or Earthquake, which do generally predict Wars and Commotions in those parts and dominions where it is.

### Of Thundring and Lightning.

It is an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, it's drawn into the middle Region, and there inclosed in the body of a cloud, now these two contraries thus included together, beget difference, and cannot be reconciled without breaking the Prison wherein it is pend up; the violent rushing whereof makes a noise, which is called Thunder, and the fire Lightning, being both broke forth at one instant, though the Lightning appear first in regard of the quicknesse of the eye.

### Of the dangerous years of a mans life.

A year composed of seven times seven, which is forty nine, is very dangerous, also the fifty sixth years of a mans Life, also the sixty third year



year of a mans age, which do usually produce many evils, dangers, and perils, either to life or estate, which an Emperoz of Rome having escaped, seemed to rejoyce that he had passed over those enemies to old age.

### Of the four Elements.

- 1 The Element of Fire, next the Moon, and so downward.
- 2 The Element of Air,
- 3 The Element of Water.
- 4 The Element of Earth.

### Of the four Complexions.

The Cholerick hath nature of fire, hot and dry, and naturally is lean and slender, covetous, ireful, hasty, brainlesse, foolish, malicious, deceitful, and subtile where he applyeth his wit. He hath Mline of the Lion, that is to say, when he is drunk, he chideth and fighteth, and commonly he loveth to be clad in black, russet, and grey.

The Sanguine, hath nature of Air, hot and moist, he is large, amiable, abundant in nature, merry, singing, laughing, ruddy, and gracious, he hath his Mline of the Ape, the more he drinketh, the merrier he is, and draweth to women,

women, and naturally loveth high coloured cloath.

The Phlegmatick, hath nature of water, cold and moist, he is heavy, slow, sleepe, ingenuous, commonly he spitteth when he is moved, and hath his Wine of the Sheep, for when he is drunk, he counteth himself wisest, and he loveth most green colour.

The Melancholly hath nature of earth, cold and dry, is heavy, covetous, a back-biter, malicious, and slow, his Wine is of the Hog, for when he is drunk, he desireth sleep, and he loveth cloath of a black colour.

The serious Judgement of divers Judicious Astrologers, upon Moles or black spots, appearing upon any part of the body of man, from the head to the foot.

A man with a Mole on the fore-head, doth bespeak him to be very thriving, to have great and large possessions with his Wife: to be Wise, and loved of all his friends and neighbours: And the woman shall be imperious, domineering, ready to rule and bear sway over her Husband, and likely to be honoured much.

A man having a Mole, or black spot on his eye-brow, it doth denote him to be much addicted to Lust in his youthful days, but in the end shall marry a vertuous rich Wife: If a woman,

man, he shall enjoy a good, pleasant, comely, personable man.

A man having a Mole on his nose, he is of a ruddy complexion, Loving pleasure more than profit: The woman also the same fortune.

A Mole on the chin of any man, doth foretel, that by the blessing of God upon his endeavours, he shall gain money and friends too, so saith Plato: the woman shall be very valise and rich, and increase in dignities.

A Mole on the neck of a man, bespeaks prudence in actions, honoz amongst men, though it may be through envy, suffer some disgrace: If a Woman of a weak constitution, apt to believe lies, and ill reports of her husband.

A Mole on the shoulder of a man, promisetroubles and sorrows, and an unfortunate end.

A Woman having a Mole on the same place, it betokeneth much outward happiness, she shall be fruitful, honourable, in goods, and Chattels abounding.

A Mole on the hand or wrist of a man or Woman, doth speak them to be very much afflicted in their latter days: beginning their days in joy, but ending their days in poverty, increasing in Children.

A Mole on the Breast, near the heart of the man

the man or woman, denotes much malice, impiety, hatred, and other vices.

A Mole on the Belly, denotes whoredome, Luxury, and gluttony.

A man having a mole on the knee, shall be happy in his choice, of a vertuous, rich and comely wife: a woman having one in the same place, bespeaks an honest heart, and a vertuous carriage, very fruitful in bearing.

A man having a mole on the Ankle, it bespeaks him to take on him the womans part, as her husband; If a woman, that she shall wear the Breaches.

A man having a Mole on the foot, denotes very good fortune in Riches, and plenty of Children, who will comfort him in his old age: The woman shall also be very fortunate and happy all her days.

#### Of the twelve Houses.

To be perfect in this, it requires great study; you are first to know, that there is nothing appertaining to the life of man, which has not its signification from one house or other.

The first house is called the ascendant, because the Sun doth there ascend our Horizon, in what ever climate it be in.

The second house is succedent to the Ascendant, and signifies riches, and substance of the Estate.

The

The third House follows in order, and hath signification of Brethren, kindred Neighbors, and Alliance.

The fourth House or Angel of the Earth, signifies immoveable Goods, Lands and Heritages.

The fifth House is the succedent of the Angel of the Earth, and therefore signifies wealth and solity.

The sixth House is Cadent from the North Angel, it beholdeth not the Ascendant, and therefore signifieth sickness of all kinds.

The seventh house is the Angel of the West, & the seventh from the Ascendant, & signifies open Enemies, Law-suits and quarrels.

The eight House being succedent from the Angel of the West, is above the Earth, and is the aid and assistance of an open Enemy, signifies death.

The ninth House is called Cadent, it is in the time of the Ascendant, it signifies Religion and Learning.

The tenth House or the South Angel, this hath signification of the Mother of the native, it signifies dignity, honor, and preferment, as Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Nobles.

The eleventh House, being succedent of the Angel of the South, it hath signification of friendship, amity, and hope.

The

The twelfth House, being the Cadent of the Angel of the South, it is above the Earth, not beholding the attendant, therefore signifies private enemies, Imprisonment, Poverty, Misery, and Disgrace. Thus much for the twelve Houses. The nature of them, and their properties is more largely described in the excellent Book, called, the Book of Palmestry: the first part being of Palmestry, the latter of natural Astrology, the things contained therein, being a great help to this Book.

A Wheel of Fortune, Composed first by *Rufus Aienus*, and now published by *Samuel Strangehopes*.

Containing the resolution of all manner of Questions, both for delight and satisfaction of the Reader.

See Number of the Planets &

See the Elements - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

See number of the - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

See days of the - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

Weeks - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

Sunday - Monday - Tuesday - Wednesday

Thursday - Friday - Saturday - The

Day - Day - Saturday

4 - 5 - 6



The uppermost Wheel is good Fortune,  
And the undermost Wheel is bad Fortune.



A Catalogue of the Questions resolved by this  
Wheel of Fortune.

- 1 Whether one absent be dead or alive.
- 2 Whether a man shall be rich or poor.
- 3 Whether a man shall enjoy the state of his  
father.
- 4 Whether a person shall live long or not.
- 5 If one shall have Children or not.
- 6 If a man or woman shall be healthful or  
sickly.
- 7 If a thing lost shall be found or not.
- 8 If a Ship shall come home safe or not.
- 9 If a promise made shall be performed.
- 10 If a sick party shall live or dye.
- 11 Whether it be a good time to marry or  
not.
- 12 If the woman you would marry be rich or  
not.
- 13 Whether a Damocel be a Maid or not.
- 14 Whether a man shall dye a good death or  
not.
- 15 If it be good to take Physick or not.
- 16 Whether a woman be honest to her hus-  
band or not.
- 17 Whether the Thief shall be taken or not.
- 18 If the wind shall blow fair or not.
- 19 If one shall obtain the preferment he de-  
sires.
- 20 If thy friend be faithfull or not.

- 21 If one shall get the victorie or not.
- 22 If one shall enjoy the party he desires.
- 23 If it be good to take a Journey.
- 24 If the Child shall be fortunate or not.
- 25 If the year shall be plentiful or not.
- 26 If it be good to trade in Merchandize or not.

That you may with much ease fulfil your desire, and be resolved of any of these 26. questions which you would demand, and for the easie understanding of this figure in every part, you must first of all chuse a number, what number you please at your own discretion, as three, five, seven, nine, or any other, more or less, write it down, and write under that the number of the day, and then take the number you shall find under the first letter of your Name you were Christened, which you shall find in the following Table, add these three numbers together in one sum, and then divide them by thirty, reserving the rest that remains, and search in the Wheel, and if you find your remaining number in the upper part, your matter shall speed well, if in the lower part, it shall prove evil. And thus with much ease, you may know any thing you desire.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 15 \\
 \hline
 38 \\
 30 \overline{) 38} \\
 \underline{30} \\
 8
 \end{array}$$

How

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
T	V	W	X	Y	Z	I	V	HI
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

How to know the ruling Planet that any one  
is born under.

First take the Name of the party, desiring  
to know this, and then the name of his Father  
and Mother, and write down the numbers you  
find under each Letter of the three names, in  
the foregoing Table, you must take all the  
Letters of the Christian names, and gather all  
those sums together, and then divide it by  
nine, Subtract afterwards the product by nine  
as often as you can, and if there remain a unit  
or four, both signifie the Sun, if two or  
seven, both signifie the Moon, if three, Jupiter,  
if five, Mercury, if six Venus, if eight, Sa-  
turn, if nine Mars. This way if you go right-  
ly to work, according to the method before you  
you shall know what you desire.

Handwritten calculations and notes at the bottom of the page:

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ 22 \text{ (03)} \quad 29 \quad 144 \quad 414 \quad 33L \text{ How} \\ 45 \quad 45 \quad 82L \quad 32L \\ 144 \quad 82L \quad 32L \end{array}$$

How to know the Ascendant that any one is born under.

In the like manner as you did before. If you would know the Ascendant any one is born under, take the parties name, and of his father and Mother, and then divide the whole collected together by twelve. If there remain 1 it signifies the Lyon, if Juno, 2. if Aquarius, 3. if Capricorn 4. if Sagitarius, 5. if Cancer, 5. if Venus, 6. Taurus, if Palladium, 7. Aries, if Vulcan, 8. Libra, if Mars his 9. Scorpio, if 10. Virgo, if 11. Pisces, if Phœbus, 12. they represent Geminies.

Astrological Rules, observed by the motions of the Planets, for the cutting of hair, to make it grow how you please.

Always see that the Moon be placed in common signs, well dignified, but especially, in earthy, is the opinion of some. Therefore in cutting of hair, if you would not have it grow too suddenly, see that the Moon be in Virgo, Gemini, or Leo, decreasing in Light and motion, and afflicted by Saturn: but if you desire your hair to grow speedily, let the Lord of the Ascendant be one of the fruitful signs, and the Moon in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, so that the Moon be increasing in Light and Motion. And let her be in Sextile or Trine, of the Lord

of the Ascendant of the parties Nativity, but have a special regard the Moon be free from the Malevolent of Saturn; or Mars, for they will cause much scurf and dandrif at the roots of the hair. If you desire your hair should grow thick, let the Moon be in opposition, of the Sun, and the Ascendant and the Moon free from the aspects of the Malevolents.

Of the Golden number, what it is, and why so called.

This is a number of 10. proceeding from one to nineteen, and so begins again at one. It is so called because it was sent in golden Letters, from Alexandria in Egypt into Rome, it is the number of nineteen, because in nineteen years the Moon both make all sundry motions and changes: to find out the aforesaid number add one to the year of our Lord, and divide the same by nineteen, and the remainder is the golden number.

Of the Epact, what it is.

This is a number not exceeding thirty, because the Moon between change and change, never passeth thirty days, it is thus found out: multiply the golden number for the year by 11. the product thereof, if it be under thirty, it is the Epact, if it be above thirty, then divide the product by thirty, and the remainder shall be the Epact, the knowledge of this finds

*Handwritten calculation:*  

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1084 \quad 12 \quad 12 \quad 9 \quad 8 \quad 6 \quad 14 \quad \text{out} \\
 \times 11 \\
 \hline
 11924
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11924 \\
 \div 30 \\
 \hline
 397 \text{ R } 14
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 397 \\
 \times 11 \\
 \hline
 4367
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4367 \\
 \div 30 \\
 \hline
 145 \text{ R } 17
 \end{array}$$

out the age of the Moon, as you may find exactly set down in the third part of this Book.

A brief discourse of days, nights, and seasons.

These people who live under the Equinoctial Circle, have two Summers, and two Winters every year, by reason the Sun passeth twice over their heads: their Summers are in our Spring and Autumn, that is March and September, when the Sun is in the beginning of Aries and Libra, and their two Winters is in our Winter, and their two Summers are in June and December, when the Sun is in Cancer and Capricorn. But their Winters is very warm, not deserving the name of a Winter, in respect of ours. The days and nights are allways of equal length, each containing twelve hours. Those who live betwixt the Tropicks and the Equinoctial; have the Sun passing twice over their heads, so they also have two Summers & two Winters, but differ from the other in respect of heat, and the length of the days and nights. Those who live under the Tropicks, have but one Summer and one Winter in the year. The Sun coming just over their heads on Mid-Summer day, which with them is the 11 of June; and their Winter is when the Sun enters Capricorn, that is the 11 of December.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18 \\
 68 \\
 12 \\
 \hline
 88
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 3 \\
 12 \\
 11 \\
 \hline
 12
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 132 \\
 130 \\
 \hline
 2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 24 \\
 24 \\
 \hline
 9
 \end{array}$$

Of the dignity and dimention of the Planets,  
and their distance from the Sun, and the  
length of their courses.

The Sun being the greatest among the Planets, and the Center of all the Orbs, from whence he sends forth his glittering Rayes to all the Planets, compassing him about, he far exceeds in magnitude; hence therefore according to the diversity of his rising and setting, he divideth the seasons of the year, and causeth the changing of the length of days and nights.

The first Planet above the Sun is Mercury, he performeth his course about the Sun in 88 days; It is from the Sun to the Sphere of Mercury 12055773 Italian miles, his body is lesse than the Earth 2800 miles.

Next above Mercury is the Glittering Star Venus, who makes her Revolution about the Sun in 224 days: It is from the Sun to Venus 3636104 Italian miles, she is lesse than the Earth 175 miles, she is the biggest Star in the Firmament.

In the midst of all the Planets is the Earth, which is placed between Mars and Venus, and accomplisheth her Revolution about the Sun in 365 days, 5 h. 49 m. 2. se. It is from the

Sun



Sun to the body of the Earth, 31166203 miles, her diurnal motion 56 m. 8 se. is lesse than the Sun 333 times, is bigger than the Moon 45 times.

Next above the Earth is Mars, who performs his course about the Sun in one year, 321 days, 22 h. 20 m. 44 se. From the Sun to the body of Mars 7635292 miles, and is lesser than the Earth 150 times.

Next above Mars is Jupiter, who runs his course in 11 Egyptian years, 315 days, 14 h. 30 m. 54 se. From the Sun to Jupiter is 26179152 Italian miles, he is lesser than the Earth one time.

Saturn is the highest Planet in the systeme, and slowest in motion, insomuch as he performs but one revolution about the Sun in 29 Egyptian years, 126 days, 1 h. 58 m. 2 se. It is from the Sun to Saturn 47833576 Italian miles, he wheels in a day 35959 miles, in an h. 1489 in a m. 25 miles: is twice as big as the Earth.

The Moon is a secondary Planet, and retains the Earth for her Center, about which she performs her course in 27 days, 7 h. 43 m. It is from the Earth to the Moon 203236 miles, she is lesse than the Sun 15924 times, and lesse than the Earth 45 times.

Rules to Judge of health and sickness,  
at any time of the year.

If you would be expert in this judgement, have respect to the Cusp of the Ascendant, of the figure of the Heaven at the time of your Revolution, and the Ascendant of the figures, at the time of the Conjunction of the Luminaries, before the Suns ingress into Aries, and if these two Ascendants be free from misfortune, and the Lord of the place of the Conjunction also be free, then it signifies that the party shall be free from infirmities in general, and sicknesses, & shall be very healthful, but if the two Ascendants and the Lord of the Conjunction be unfortunate, then the year shall be very unhealthful.

Of the Eclipses, and the causes of them.

As touching the Eclipses of either of the Luminaries, you are to know, it is only a privation of their light, that of the Sun is occasioned by the Conjunction of the Luminaries, or by the change of the Moon, by the interposition of the body of the Moon, betwixt the Sun and the earth, averting or turning his beams from us, and so the Sun becomes obscure and dark

for

for that time: That of the Moon is by a diametrical Interposition of the Body of the Earth, betwixt the Sun and the Moon, and thereby deprives her of the borrowed light she receives of the Sun, and this is ever upon the opposition of the Luminaries, or commonly at the full of the Moon.

Of the effects of any Eclipse, when it shall begin, and how long it shall continue.

Ptolomy teacheth us that if an Eclipse fall in the East part of the Horizon, or in the Ascendant or East Angel, the events thereof shall begin to manifest themselves in the fourth Month after, but its most strong operation will be three months after its beginning; but if it be in the West part of the Horizon, in the seventh House of the Heaven, in the seventh or eight Month after the Eclipse, shall the effects be manifested: now as touching the time of their continuance, how long the effects shall be in force; you ought in every Region and Country, where the Eclipse shall happen, to judge according to the proportion of the Ecliptick hours, see how many hours or minutes (an hour being sixty minutes) the Eclipse continues in the Region, if you desire to know the continuance of the Events, for the events  
of

of the Suns Eclipse, it shall continue so many years as he is Eclipsed hours, reckoning from the first moment of his obscuration, to the last: And a Lunar Eclipse, the events and effects shall continue so many months as he is Eclipsed hours.

How to know the events of any Eclipse  
that shall happen.

You ought first to know the quality and nature of the Signs (as you have at large, in the foregoing Sheets described) in which either of the Luminaries are Eclipsed, and from the places and Signs in which the most notable fixed Stars are known, also the Planet that shall bear Rule in those two places; see which Planet hath most power and strength in the place of the Eclipse; and the Angel preceeding the Eclipse, always preferring that Planet which is nearest the Angel, and most strong in the Degree of the Eclipse, and make him Lord of the Eclipse, observe also the fixed Stars placed near the Eclipse.

Consider together the nature of all these Northern signs signifie Earth-quakes, Southern Signs, the alteration of the Air, and denotes detriment to Birds and flying fowl, and to creatures living in the water, great losse  
and

and damages to Ships and Harbours; Eclipses near the East, signifies their effects will be apparent in fruits, to youth: Eclipses in the West denotes alteration of the Laws and Customs of people, and also signifies much murder and Rapine committed.

If Jupiter be Lord of the Eclipse, he causeth a great plenty of all things, honoz, plenty, renown and glory, peace and increase of riches: Causeth an enlargement of Territories and Dominions; and denotes successe and happiness in every thing, and to every man.

Saturn being Lord of the Eclipse, he is generally the occasion of destruction and mischief, by reason of cold; he causeth long and tedious infirmities and diseases; in the Air causeth bitter frost, cloudy and tempestuous Weather; in the Sea, great tempests and Shipwreck, destruction of fishes, great floods, and erruptions of Sea-banks: on the earth he produceth great scarcity of Corn, that many shall dye for want of Bread.

Mars being chief Lord of an Eclipse, threatens mischefts to all sorts and kinds of men, causeth much wars and intestine hatred, quarrels, and discords amongst men; excites men to Robbery, Tyranny, and Rebellion; causeth trou-

troubles in general, suddain death, violaton of  
Laws, unheard of Thefts, and Robberies: In  
the Sea causeth ruine and destruction to Ships  
causeth also a scarcity and destruction of the  
fruits of the Earth, by reason they shall be  
scorched with heats.

If Venus be chief Ruler, she denotes the  
same fortune as Mars, only she is happy in  
marriage, and fruitful in Children.

Mercury being chief Ruler, signifies such  
events generally, as are of the nature of the  
Planet he is consigned with, only he excites  
men to expedition of business, and to cunning  
and ingenuity in every thing, but is very un-  
fortunate in Navigation, causing frequent and  
turbulent winds.

Thus far of Eclipses, according to Ptolomy,  
which I hope will satisfie the Ingenious  
Reader, seeing my narrow bounds will not al-  
low me any larger treatise, of the nature and  
qualities of Eclipses.

An exact Judgement of ancient Astrologers, of  
the general Accidents in the World, that  
shall happen to Men, Women, and Chil-  
dren, by the falling of New-years day.

Sunday.

Knowing on what day of the Week New-  
years

years day will fall: If it fall on Sunday, a pleasant Winter ensueth, a natural and kindly Summer, abundance of fruit, the Harbest will be indifferent for weather, but producing some winds and rain: a temperate and seasonable Spring, it denotes many Marriages, plenty of Wine and Honey, the death of young Men and Cattel, Robberies in most places, new Prelates and Kings, cruel wars toward the end of the year, or at least much dissention, and discord among men.

Munday.

If it fall on Munday, the Winter will be somewhat uncomfortable, the Summer temperate, no great plenty of fruit, fancies and fables dispersed abroad, many Agues, The death of Kings, and Nobles, and great men, in most places, Marriages, and a downfall of the Gentry.

Tuesday.

If on Tuesday, there follows a stormy Winter, a wet Summer, a barious Harbest, a moist Spring, Corn and fruit indifferent, yet Garden herbs shall not flourish, great sickness amongst men, women, and Children, a mortality of Cattel, many men shall dye of the bloody flux, and every thing save Corn, shall be very dear.

Wednesday.

If on Wednesday, a warm winter in the beginning,



beginning, but toward the end, snow and frost, a Cloudy Summer, plenty of fruit, also of Corn, Wine, Hay, Honey, and other things, damage and hard labor to women with child, death to many children, plenty of Sheep, News of Kings, and great Wars, bloodshed towards the midst.

#### Thursday.

If on Thursday, both Winter and Summer windy, a moderate Spring, save onely it will be windy, and a rainy Harbest, many inundations towards the latter end of the year, much fruit, and plenty of the fruits of the earth, and honey; flesh shall be dear, by reason of the death of Cattel in general, great troubles and commotions about matters Religious, and women shall be very loose and Licitious.

#### Friday.

If on Friday, a stormy Winter, and no pleasant Spring nor Summer, and indifferent Harbest, small store of fruit, wine, honey, and corn dear, many blear eyes, many youths shall dye, Earth-quakes in many places, much Thunder and Lightning, also very tempestuous at Land and at Sea, a great mortality amongst Cattel, great commotions in many Countries and Kingdoms, and many hear Divisions amongst men.

#### Saturday

Saturday.

If on Saturday, a mean Winter, a very hot Summer, a late Harbest and a dry, windy spring, Garden Herbs shall be cheap, much burning, plenty of honey, flax, and hemp; the death of ancient people in most places, many feavers and certain Agues, great rumors of wars and sudden murders in many places for, or upon little or no occasion.

Rules, worthy of approbation, and very necessary to be considered in putting

Childred to Nurse, or a Trade, or placing of Children.

Considering the usefulness of knowing fit times for these purposes, and also finding the Rules of the Ancients to be very necessary, especially of Harley, Ptolomeus, and Aristotle, I thought it good not to let slip this matter. Therefore in setting Children to Nurse, let the Moon, when the Nurse first begins to give the Childe suck, be in the Conjunction of Venus, or in the Sextile or Trine of her, also fortifie the Moon and Venus in the Radix. To send youth to School, let the Moon be in Conjunction with Mercury, or in the Sextile or Trine, fortifie Mercury and the Moon in the ninth house of the Radix. Now to know where the Moon is, you may easily do it by your Almanack for that year, especially Wings or

Saun-

Saunders being most plain.

If you send your Child to Prentice, fortifie the Moon and the Lord of the tenth House, and the sign of the tenth house, and see what Planet the Trade he is to be bound to, doth properly belong.

If the occupation be a Plummer, Currier, Potter, Brick-maker, Maltster, Chandler, Gardener, or worker in Mines, see that Saturn ruleth and be strong.

If thou puttest thy Child to a Cloathier, Wollen-Drapeer, or Lawyer or Divine, fortifie Jupiter.

If a Physician, Soldier, Apothecary, Chirurgion, Watch-maker, Cutler, Butcher, Tanner or Carpenter, fortifie Mars.

If a Gold-Smith, Melter of Money, Copper-Smith, Brazier, or Pewterer, fortifie the Sun.

If a Silk-man, Musitian, Mercer, Linnen-Drapeer, Linner, Painter, Jeweller, Embroiderer, Perfumer, Engraver, Sempster, Glover or Upholsterer, fortifie Venus.

If an Astrologer, Mathematician, Philosopher, Merchant, Scribener, Poet, School-Master, Printer, Bookseller, Attorney, Clerk, Solicitor, or Taylor, fortifie Mercury.

If a Sailor, Fisherman, Fish-monger, Linner, Brewer, Hunt-man, Miller, or Maltster,

Watter, fortifie the Moon.

When you wean your Child, let the Moon be remote from the Sun, nor in any of the houses of Venus. If the Moon be in Libra, the Child will never more care for the breast: Thus saith Hailly.

The Astronomers view of the Circles, Poles, Firmament, Horizon, and Stars.

He that would take a view of the Stars, quartereth to himself the Firmament, into certain Regions, through which he may observe the motions of the Stars, namely, imaginary Circles, of which the chief are the Equator, the Tropicks, and the Zodiack: which conceive thus. That the Stars move circularly, are daily returned to the same places, both hew, and therefore the Heavens is a rolling Sphere, therefore it hath an Axis, about which it is rounded, and there are two extremities of its Axis, or two immovable poles, the Northern and Southern.

Between the Poles in the midst of the Sphere conceive a circle, it will be the Equator: And to this two paralels, the Tropicks; which the Sun describeth, being at the highest in the Summer, and being at the lowest in the Winter, but the yearly passage of the Sun (passing from this Tropick to that, and cutting the Equinoctial in two places) they call

the Zodiack; whose poles do again describe the little Poler Circles, by their daily going about.

You have in the very Cælestial Frame, circles, indissolubly placed, and turning about with it, but there are others proper to any place, and immoveable; The Horizon and Meridian wheresoever you stand looking round about, you see the Horizon, to wit, the confines of heaven and Earth, or of the upper hemisphere, from the lower, but the center of the Horizon is where you stand, its Poles in the Heaven, the point which is highest and lowest to you, that over your head they call the Zenith, that under the earth Nadith.

But draw a Circle again, through the poles of the world, and the Zenith, and the Nadith, will be the Meridian, at which the Sun arriving maketh it Noon with us. As for the Motion of the Stars that is uniform to all the fixed ones, as if they were carryed to one and the same Orb: we have found out for certain, that as the fixed ones, and with these (the Sun and Moon) do finish their course, wheeling about the Earth as their Center, so the other fixed Planets wheel about the Sun whom Mercury in a very little Orb, goeth about in four months time, Venus in one Orb almost twice as big, in nineteen months time, Mars in one

so large, that he also goeth about the earth in a year and a halfe time, Jupiter also in a larger, in twelve years wanting two months, Saturn in the largest in twenty nine years, and six months, all which, now and then are from the Earth, and now and then nigh the Earth, sometimes coming forward, sometimes going backward, sometimes at a stand, and sometimes proceeding.

In like manner they pass along the Zodiac, but not so exactly as the Sun, but run sometimes one way, and sometimes another.

Every circle is divided into 360 Degrees, as well small as big, and each of these into 60. minutes, and each of these into 60. seconds, and these motions of the Planets, in the ephemerides, and there is calculated, and what aspect one to another, whether a Conjunction or not, this in the yearly Almanack is plain and easie.

If you would know how to erect a figure, to resolve any question in Astrologie, be pleased to take a view of the Book of Palmestry, the latter part will teach you an easie and exact way.

*Palmestry*

The End of the First Book.

SHORT T<sup>A</sup>TREATISE  
OF  
PHYSICK:  
OR,  
Every ones Companion.

Shewing the Anatomy of Mans Body,  
the Nature and Quality of diseases, incident  
to the Body of Man or Woman.

Also excellent Rules and Receipts, for the cu-  
ring of all diseases, and distempers, which  
are incident to man or woman, according  
to the sober Judgement, & experience of the  
ablest Students in Astrology and Physick.

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PART. II.

Composed and fitted for the meanest Capacity  
in plain and easie terms, for the benefit of all  
who shall, or would be desirous of their own  
good.

Also excellent Rules for Bathing, Blooding  
and Sweating, Conserving and preserving.  
Together with the most useful, and general  
Rules of Arithmetick.

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L O N D O N,  
Printed by G. P. for Tho. Passinger, at the three  
Bibles, on London-Bridge. 1671.



A SHORT  
Treatise of PHYSICK;  
OR,  
Every ones Companion.

**T**his small treatise will not afford an exact Division, in the Parts of the Body of Man particularly, which also would puzzle the Judgement of the Reader, and prove but of little benefit, unless the whole might be Inserted, which is impossible it should, in so small a Treatise. Seeing many Authors have made so many intire Volumes of it: I shall therefore, give you the natures of diseases, by the influence of the twelve Signs over the body of Man.

**He begin with Aries.**

Aries ruleth the head, eyes, and ears, and the Diseases incident to them, as pain in the head, tooth-ach, scabs, and megrims, also all Infirmities in the nose, face and eyes.

Taurus governeth the neck and throat, and also all the diseases incident to them, as hoarseness, and colds, and Kings-evil, or any infirmity happening in those parts.



Gemini, the arms, and shoulders, and hands, and also all diseases incident to them, as the stoppage in the veins, cramp in the fingers, or any pain in the Arms whatsoever.

Cancer, governeth the breast, paps, and upper part of the belly, and is incident to the Ptitick, Cough, and Phlegme, to Scabs and Itch, to Pimpled & Red faces, and Leprosie.

Leo, the heart, breast, and stomach, and any disease near the back, as choler, and feavers, which proceed from too much blood.

Virgo, the guts, and belly, extrails, and small guts, for diseases, the wind-cholick, belly

ly-ach, and worms, ulcers in the bowels.

Libra, the reins, sopnts, and hands, and hath these diseases, as gravel and heat of the kidneys, fluxes, and a windy vapor running through the veins.

Scorpio, the bladder, and priby members, these diseases incident, as running of the reins, and french-pox, and gravel; all pains in the members, ruptures, and such like.

Sagittarius, thighs, it ruleth hot feavers, and fistulaes, the cause is, a full body, and too much blood.

Capricorn, knees, and governeth all agues and dimnesse of sight, sciatica, and ittnes.

Aquarius, legs, and ruleth the black-sam-dies, and lamenesse in the legs, and humours in the legs, and all other distempers.

Pisces, the feet, the gout in those parts, the paulke, scabs, and coughs, and imperfection in the Lungs.

These are the proper significations of the Signs by themselves, and the nature of them: now followeth the parts and diseases of mans Body governed by the Planets.

Saturn, governs the right ear, bladder, bones, and their diseases, as quartane, agues, cancers, black choler, rhumes, coughs, palfies, loosnesse of the Body, &c.

Jupiter, governs the lungs, ribs, liver, liver,

and arteries; the left ear, and their infirmities, as pluriſſies, appoplexy, and ſuch as proceed of too much blood and wind in any part of the Body.

Mars governeth the gall, veins, and reins, and their ſickneſſes; as Feavers, Ulcers, and Choler, Madneſſe, Carbuncles, and Yellow Jaundies, and alſo the Stones, and Priby Members of Man or Woman in part.

Sun governs the ſight, heart, and right ſide, and the right eye, and the diſeaſes of them, as head-Aches, fluxes in the eyes, Cramp, cold at Stomach, and Liber.

Venus governs the Liber, Lungs, and Matrix, Paps and Throat, and their diſeaſes, as weakneſſe in the body and members, French-Pox, and ſuch like.

Mercury governs the Brain, Thoughts, Memory, Speech and Tongue; it noteth madneſſe, Stammering, Hoarſneſſe, Coughs, falling-evil, Petyſick, and Rheumes.

Moon governeth the left eye of a Man, the right Eye of a Woman, Stomach, Belly, and left ſide, and the diſeaſes of them; as Droopſie, Palſie, Surſeits, rotten Coughs, Worms, in Childzen: Kings-evil, falling-ſickneſſe, Conuulſion-fits, Dimneſſe of ſight, Small-Pox, and Meaſels.

In every ſickneſſe and Diſeaſe, it is neceſſary

sarp and useful, to consider the Celestiall motions of the Planets, before you Judge of the cause of the sicknesse; know what Planet ruleth, and find out the place pained or diseased, then consider their nature, if they be kind or cruel, masculine or feminine, of the day or night, hot or cold, moist or dry, sanguine or melancholly; consider the nature of the Signs, whether hot or cold, moist or dry, what member it governeth, and the disease: These Rules well considered with diligence and industry, will be able to furnish an Artiste with sufficient matter, whereon to ground his judgment, whereby he shall be able to judge of the nature and qualities of diseases, and shall by that be able to apply such remedies, as shall best agree with the distemper.

Here followeth rare receipts of Physick & chirurgery, for the curing of all diseases and distempers, incident to the Body of Man.

The Countess of *Kents* rare receipt, for a Consumption, and Cough of the Lungs.

Take a pound of the best Honey, dissolve it in a pipkin, on the fire, put in two penny worth of the flower of Brimstone, and two penny worth of the powder of Alicompane, and two penny worth of the powder of Liquorish, two penny-worth of Red-Rose water, so stir them together, till they be all compounded, then put it

It into a gally-pot, and when you use it, take a Liguoristick stick, beaten at one end, and take up as much with it, as may be put into half a wall-nut shell; take it when you go to bed, and in the morning fasting, or at any time when the cough takes you in the night, let it dissolve in your mouth by degrees: Probatum est.

A receipt for the griping of the Guts.

Take a pint of Clare-wine, put to it a spoonful of Parsly-seed, and as much Fennel-seed, half a dozen Cloves, a bunch of Rosemary, a wild Mallow root, clean washed and scraped, and the pith taken out, put in it a good quantity of Sugar, then burn the Claret well, with all these things in it, and drink a good draught of it in the morning fasting, and at three a clock in the afternoon, and with Gods blessing you shall find present ease.

For the Stone.

Take of the green weed of the Sea, which usually cometh with Oysters, wash it, and dry it to powder, drink it with some Malmsey fasting, and you shall find ease immediately after.

An excellent Receipt for the Gout.

Take Tetbury roots, and wash, and scrape them clean, and slice them thin, then take the grease of a Barrow-hog, of each a like quantity, put each into a pot, laying a layer of grease

at

at bottom, then a layer of Rots, then of grease again, so lay them in layers till the pot be full, then stop the pot close, and set it in a dung-hill one and twenty days, then beat it altogether in a bowl, boil it, and strain it, put in it a penny worth of Aqua vitæ, and annoint the place pained, very warm against the fire. Probatum est.

A drink for the Plague.

Take red Sage, Elder leaves, and red hyssop leaves, of each a handful, and stamp them, and strain them, with a quart of White-wine, and Aqua vitæ, and Ginger put to it; drink thereof every morning, one spoonful, nine mornings together, and with Gods blessing it will preserve you.

Another experienced Remedy  
for the Plague.

Take a pint of Malmsey and burn it well, then take about six spoonfuls thereof, and put to it a quantity of Nutmegs, and of good treacle, and so much Spice grains as you can take up with the top of your finger, mix it together, and let the sick party drink of it blood-warm, which will cause him to cast, but give him as much more still, again, and again, till he partly leave casting, so after he will be well: If the party cast not at all, once taking it is enough, and probably it may not be the Sick.



Schnelle, after he hath done casting, it is good that the party take a competent portion of burnt Malmſke alone, with Treacle and Grains, it will much comfort his spirits.

A Remedy to cure the Ague.

Take of Aloes three ounces, of red Myrre one ounce, of English Saffron three drams, of Oar Myſterium three grains, make Pills of this, and of the juſce of the water of wormwood, let the Patient take three of them before the Ague comes, and every time the fit comes take three at a time, till the Ague hath left him: Probatum eſt.

Another for the Ague.

Take a red Onion cut ſmall, fix and fifty grains of Pepper beaten ſmall, bind it to the wiſt, half an hour before the Ague comes, upon you.

For the Worms.

Take the powder of Coralain, to the weight of three pence in Alver, in the water of Couch-graſſe, in the morning faſting.

For the Tooth-ache.

Put a quantity of the Gum of Ibie, into a little Bag of Linnen, then wet the Bag in Aqua vitæ, and let it lye in your mouth till the Gum be conſumed; hold the Bag upon the Tooth pained, and in ſhort time you ſhall receive eaſe.

of Knowledge.

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To make a Glister.

Take running water, two handfule of Car-  
men, a handfule of Mallows, as much worm-  
wood, the like quantity of Mercury, an ounce  
of Cummin, two ounces of Fennel-seeds, and  
as much Anni-seeds, beat all the seeds, and boil  
them in the hearbs, and then strain it.

For the Wind Collick.

Bruise parslly-seeds, and seeth them in Sack,  
and drink it warm, when you are pained.

For the Head-Ache.

Seeth the Verbine and Bittony, & Worm-  
wood, and wash the head with it three a week,  
and take the hearbs and make a Plaster, and  
lay it upon the upper part of the head, in this  
manner following: when the Hearbs are well  
sodden, take them, and wring out the juyce of  
them, and stamp them in a Morter: and tem-  
per them with the water wherewith they  
are made, and put thereto the bran of wheat,  
and make a Garland of time, that they may go  
round the head, bind the Plaster and it as hot  
as the person can suffer it, do this three times,  
and he shall find safe.

An approved Medicine for sore Breasts.

Seeth a handfule of Mallows, very soft in  
fair water, and then let the water run from  
the Mallows, chop them small, and put them  
in a dish with Boars grease, heat them very  
hot,

hot, and spread them on a Plaster, and lay it on the Breast, as hot as you can suffer it, heating it three or four times a day, Probatum est.

#### A Medicine for the Itch.

Take Sweet Butter, and unwrought Wax, and brimstone, and a little Rose-water, red Clove-water, boyl them together, till they be like a salbe, then annoint your body and arms and legs, all over, three times by the fire, therewith, and no more.

#### For a Bruise.

Beat Stone-pitch, and drink it in white-wine, or Sack, or Malmsie, then melt Par-maritty, and annoint the place where the bruise is.

#### To stop bleeding at the nose.

Take Comfrey, and put it in your nose, or else receive the smook of it up your Nostrils.

#### To stench a bleeding Wound.

Lay Hogs Dung, hot from the Hog, to the bleeding wound.

#### For the Piles.

Take a quantity of Rag-wort, and a quantity of ground Ivy, and the marrow of the hinder Leg of a Bullock, and beat the Marrow and the Herbs together, and boyl them on a fire softly, and strain it, and keep it till your occasion calls for to make use of it.

A water for sore Eyes.

Take Rosemary, Houselæk, and red Fen-  
nel, and roast an Egg, and take out the yolk,  
beat these Herbs together, and strain them,  
and wash the eyes with the sapce.

A remedy for the Bloody-flux.

Beat the Pills of Pomgranot, and drinke  
them with red Wine, morning and evening,  
blood-warm; then heat a brick red hot, and  
lay it under a close stool, and cast Rosemary,  
and Malmise over it, and let the Patient sit  
over it.

For a Burn.

Take Oyl of Roses and Romans milk, and  
put it to the burned place, and it will heal it.

To dry up a running Sore.

Take a pot of Smiths water, a quartern of  
Roach-Alom, a pint of the Oyl of Olives,  
and put to it a handful of Sage, and boyl them  
together till they be half consumed, then lay it  
to the soze, and it will dry up.

For a pain in the Back.

Take fresh Cow-dung, and fry it in Vine-  
gar, applying a plaister to the back; and it  
will soon give you ease.

For a swelling in the legs, or hands.

Take Worm-wood, and Southern-wood,  
& Kew, of each equal quantities, stamp them  
together, and fry them with Honey, till they  
begin

begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it to your Legs or Hands.

For the Scurvy.

Take Cloves, and boil them in Rose-water, then dry them, and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction in the morning fasting. Use Rose-water, which is the best.

For a recovery of Speech.

Take the succre of Sage, and Painwroes, and hold it in thy mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For a stinking Breath.

Take the succre of Rue, and black Mynts, and snuff it up the nostrils.

An excellent water to clear the eyes.

Take of fennel, Eye-bright, white Roses, Chelundine, Tervaine, Rew, of each a handfull, the Liber of a He-goat, chop'd small. If for a woman the Liber of a She-goat; infuse them well in eye-bright-water, then distill them in a Limbeck, and you shall have a water will clear the eyes beyond comparison.

For a Canker in the mouth.

Take old rusty Bacon and Wine-roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat-bran a handfull, of brine, wherein flesh hath been salted, three Pints, boyl them well together, and when you take them off the fire, receive the

steam up into your mouth with a funnel, after  
ward wash your mouth with Nersupce.

To take away Freckles and redness out  
of the Face.

Boyl Rosemary flowers in white-wine, and  
drink a Draught of the decoction every morn-  
ing, and wash your face with the other part of  
it, or take a pound of Rosemary-flowers, and  
put them in a Rundlet, to a gallon of white-  
wine and shake them together, and let them  
stand so a month, then strain it out, and keep  
the wine for the use aforesaid.

For a pain in the Stomack.

Take a slice of bread of a pretty thickness,  
and toast it very hot, then dip it in the oyle of  
Cammomel, or in the oyle of Sphe, then wrap  
it in a linnen Cloth, and apply it to the place  
pained.

For the Sinews that are shrunk, in the  
thighs or else-where.

Take young Swallows out of their nests,  
by number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bay  
Leaves, Lavander tops, Strawberry-leaves,  
of each a handful, cut off the long feathers of  
the Swallows wings and tails, put them into  
a stone mortar, and lay the herbs upon them,  
beate them all to pieces, guts, feathers, bones  
all, then mix them with three pound of hogs  
grease, and set it in the Sun a month toge-  
ther.

cher, then boile it up and breake it, and laye the  
opment, to anoint the place grieved, and  
with Gods blessing it will do you much good.

### Necessary Rules for letting of Blood.

Have a care that the weather be not ex-  
tream hot, for it is very inconvenient to bleed  
or purge, unless some great necessity require  
it, yet it will be for a hot burning feaver, a con-  
sumed head ake, a phrenzy, or too much blood in  
the heart, or any other extream or dangerous  
pain, a man in such a case may not stay for a  
chosen time, but you must have a mighty care,  
that you bleed not such a quantity of blood as at  
other times more convenient: be sure when  
you let blood let the Moon be in Aries and Sa-  
bitary, the head and thighs respected, if the  
phlegmatick: for melancholick persons, the  
Moon being in Libra or Aquarius: for the bilious  
Lerick, the Moon being in Cancer, Scorpio, or  
Pisces: for the sanguine, any of the Signs be-  
fore named are good: In the Spring, let blood  
in the right Arm: In hardest time, let blood  
in the left Arm.

### Rules for Purging.

In Purging you ought to know these things.

The humour whiche aboundeth.

The best way to abate it.

The strength of the person.



The manner of the distemper, and the  
The force and nature of the Medicine.

These things not considered, many perilous  
accidents may follow, and greatly hurt the bo-  
dy, you ought to observe the Signs good for  
purging. Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, with po-  
sitions in the Moon being in Scorpio :  
purge with Elixirs, the Moon being in  
Cancer : with Pills, the Moon in Pisces : take  
Mollets, the Moon in Aries, Cancer, or Capri-  
corn : take Elixirs, the Moon in Libra : to  
stop fluxes and Returns, the Moon in Tau-  
rus, Virgo or Capricorn.

Rules for Sweating.

Is sweating state of the body, Natural and  
Artificial, saith Galen, and so are used for  
two ends and purposes : The Natural sweat,  
if good heed be taken in opening the pores, will  
dissolve all and thick humours, cleanse the  
blood, and comfort the Spirits, put away cold,  
and consume raw humours : qualify raging  
fevers, help Plagues and the Dropsie.  
The Artificial Sweat with cleane Drabs,  
do away the Itch, relieve the stone in hearing,  
ease the Stone, dissolve congealed and cold  
humours, and cleanse all humours. The best  
Signs to sweat in, are Aries, Leo, and Sagit-  
tarius, two or three days after the change, and  
at the full Moon : It is better Sweating

in the evening than the morning: if the persons be Lean, Dry, and feeble, he must sweat but little; for it will do them much hurt, but fat folk may sweat much, for it will do them much good.

For Bathings. It is good to Bathe, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn; It is best Bathing two or three days after, or at the full of the Moon, also before you enter the bath your body must first be purged, or else you may be worse than best; the best time in the year to Bathe in, are the Months of May and September, an hour after Sun rising, is the best time of the day; you must cover your head well, before you go into the Bath, and drink warm drink: have a stool either by Nature or Art, before you go into the Bath.

Certain rare Receipts to make Cordial-waters, and Conserve, and Preserves, for any pain Lingring Sickneses, or Consumptions, approved of Learned Physitians, such as Galen and others of note.

To make Angelico Water. Of Cardis take and dry a handful, Angelico Roots three ounces, of Mithre one dram, Nutmegs one ounce, Cinamon, Ginger, of each two ounces, Saffron one dram and a half, Carumons, Cubebs, Collingal, and Pepper, of each

each a quarter of an ounce, Make two drams, Grains one dram, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, of each a dram, Sage, Burrage, and Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary, of each a handful, boill these, & keep them in a pottle of Sack, twelve hours, and then distill it: this is an excellent Water, using a spoonful every morning, for any in Consumptions, or any other lingering Disease, likewise they may take a spoonful at four a clock in the afternoon.

To make Dr. Stevens his Water.

Of Rose leaves, take one dram, Burrage, Buglosse, Violets, and Rosemary-flowers, of each a dram and a half, Spikenard a dram, Cinnamon two ounces, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each half an ounce, Ginger one ounce, Anniseeds, Carroway-seeds, and Fennel-seeds, of each an ounce, Lignum Aloes, half an ounce, Coral and Pearl one dram, bruise them, and put them in a pottle of Aqua vite, distilling it three days, and then distilling it in your Limbeck, hang half an ounce of Yellow Sanders, and twenty Grains, and an Ounce in it: this is exceeding good to bring out the Small Pox, to lay a man in a sweat, drinking half a quart of it, and a good remedy against Consumptions and Cough of the Lungs, and against violent fevers.

To make Cinnamon Water.  
Of the best Cinnamon you can get, take  
one pound bruise it well, and put it into a gal-  
lon of the best Sack, lying in steep three days  
and three nights, and then press it as  
Stomachic Water.

A Receipt for Wormwood Water.  
Take of Wormwood, two ounces and a half,  
Sage, Bistort, and Rue, of each a handful,  
Cinnamon four ounces, Nutmegs one ounce,  
Cloves and Mace one dram, put these in a peck  
being bruised, with two quarts of Sack, and a  
pint of Aqua vite, steeping them three or four  
hours, and then press it as you do other  
waters.

How to make Poppy Water.  
Take Scabious, Bistort, and Broomrape,  
and Thormontine Roots, of each a pound, steep  
these all night in three gallons of strong Beer,  
and fill them all in a Linsey, and when you use  
it, take one Spoonful three or four times a day,  
and Sweeten well after it is made in two quarts of  
water if you like it strong, and purge it with  
both together.

To make Stomach Water.  
Take a pound of Aqua composita, steep in a gal-  
lon of the best Sack, and put into it one handful of Camomile  
flowers, a good handful of Broomrape, a little  
Sage, a little Sweet Margerum, a little Pel-  
litory.

litory of the wall, a little Bistony, and Walme  
Cinnamon half an ounce, R. Oranges 3 dram,  
Anni-seeds, Coriander-seeds, Carduus-seeds,  
Cummin-seeds, Juniper-berries a ounce a  
dram, brule the spice and seeds, and put them  
into Aqua compoſita or Aqua yuca with your  
herbs together, and put into the or a pound of  
fine ſugar ſtir it well together till it come  
into a glaſſe, and let it ſtand in the Sun nine  
days, and ſtir it every day, put into it ſome  
thre Maſſes and a race of ginger ſliced which  
will make it very good againſt Colic.

An excellent way to make ſirup of Violets.

Take three quarters of the ſorce of Violets  
being ſweet, and put to it one quart of Conny  
water, put the ſame into a Mortar or ſimilar  
with the leaves you ſtamped, and beating it all  
through a cleath, put to it a quantity of the fi-  
neſt ſugar beat into a fine powder, let it ſtand  
twelve hours in a ſilber ſtand, or a ſilber  
pan, then take the cleath, and put it into a  
glaſſe, putting into it a few drops of the ſorce  
of the ſugar, and it will look clear and bright  
but of a Violet colour, then you may take the  
thick ſurce you have left, and add to it, putting  
more ſugar to it, then beat the ſame toge-  
ther on a ſmall fire, and it will be a good ſir-  
up of Violets, though not comparable to the  
ſir, yet as good almost as the Apothecaries  
ſir.

sell, and use it for use.

To make Conserues of Barberries.

Get Barberries very ripe and red, and pick the stalks from them; then wash them, then put to them a good quantity of faire water, then scald them on the fire, in an earthen pan, strain them thro' a very fine cloth, and to every pound of your Barberries, put a pound of fine Sugar, and then boyl them thick, till they will cut like Marmalade.

How to make Conserues of Strawberries.

First scald them in water, then throw away the water then strain them and boyl them in white wine, then put a quantity of Sugar to them, stirring them together, then boyl them in white wine and Sugar till they be thist.

How to Preserve Quinces.

Take one pound of Quinces, and cut them, then parboill them, and pill off the skin from them, put to them one pound of clarified Sugar, then cover them, and boyl them gently, putting two or three sticks of Cinnamon, stirring it on the fire, to make it well coloured, when the sirup is come to a gelly, take them off the fire, and keep them for your use.

How to preserve Oranges and Lemmons.

So that your Oranges and Lemmons be large and well coloured, get a rasp of steel, and rasp the rind from them, then lay them in water,



let three days, and three nights, boyl them tender, and thist them in the boyling, so take away the bitterness, then take the weight of them in sugar, clarified in a pint of water, and when your sirrup is made, and betwixt hot and cold, put in your Lemmons and Oranges, let them lye all night, the next morning boyl them in the sirrup, but not very long, because the rinde will be tough, take your Lemmons out, and boyl your sirrup thicker, and when it is cold, put them up, and cover them to keep all the year.

#### To Preserve Damselfs.

Take large Damselfs, and of a good colour, but not too ripe, then pick them clean, and wipe them one by one, and to every pound of your Damselfs, you must put one pound of your fine Barberry sugar, very white, clarified in a pint of water, boyl it almost to the height of sirrup, and then put in your Damselfs, keeping them continually stirred, and stirred, with a silver spoon, let them be your thicker sirrup, upon a gentle fire, then put them up, and keep them all the year.

To preserve Cherries, that they may show

bigger then they do naturally.

Take a pound of the smallest Cherries, and boyl them tender in a pint of fair water, then strain the liquor from the substance, then take



take a pound of good cherries, and put them in  
a mashing pan; laying a layer of cherries;  
and a layer of sugar; then pour the Syrup of  
the boiled cherries about them, and boil them  
as fast as you can with a quick fire, that the  
Syrup may boyle over them, and when your Sy-  
rup is thick and of a good colour, then take  
them up; and let them stand cooling by parti-  
tions, one from another, and when they are  
cold put them up, and this you may have done  
the same of Apricocks, Peaches, Plums, and so forth.

Take large Plums not over ripe, lay them  
in water twelve hours, let your water on the  
fire, and when it is scalding hot, put your Plums  
being wiped of as much as you please, and take  
them from the fire, and let them stand in water  
till another shill of water hath boyled, then  
take them out of the first water, and put them  
into the second water, let them stand but  
a few minutes, and let the water be scalding  
hot, and when they were first boyled, and  
are now in the second water, let them stand  
till the water is cold, then take them out, and  
take to every pound of Plums a pound  
of sugar, and a few fine Bees. When you have fair  
water on the fire, and when it boyleth, put  
your Plums in, and let them stand till you see  
the colour of the green, then take them off, and  
while, and take a handful of sugar, and beat it  
and

and fire to it in the bottom of the pan do labour  
you with your hands the same, and so put in your  
Plums one by one, draining the Liquor from  
them, and casting the sugar dust on them, then  
set the pan on a moderate fire, and let them  
boyl continually, but very softly, and in three  
quarters of an hour, they will be ready as you  
will see by the greenesse of your Plums, then  
take your Plums and put them into a Glass  
pot, but beyl your Syrup more, then strain it  
and being thow tharin, pour it on your plums,  
but stop not the pot while they be cold, for like  
the pan be big enough, that they may turn of  
themselves.

To make Conserues of Roses.  
(Take fresh Red Roses not quite blown, beat  
them in a Stone Mortar, with their which double  
their weight in Sugar, put them in a glasse,  
close stopp'd, being not full, let them remain  
before you for three months, stirring of  
them once a day, the same good to colic, the  
warth, heartache, headache, to helpeth spitting of  
blood, and will keep many years.

To make Conserues Violets.

(Take the leaves of blew Violets, severed  
from their stalks and greens, beat them well  
in a Stone Mortar, with twice their weight in  
Sugar, and put them up in a glasse vessel for  
your use, this is very good to mitigate the  
heat

heat of choller, and helpech the choler of too  
 partes, and procureth rest, and will last but one  
 year.

Having thus in brief run thorow this short  
 Treatise of Astrologie, and Physick, I think it  
 meet here to insert, a short treatise or a-  
 bridgement of that most excellent, profitable,  
 and necessary Art of Arithmetick, for the help  
 of some, for the benefit of all, who desire to  
 know or practice any part of the Art of Astro-  
 logie and Physick. And knowing that variety  
 delightes the ingenious Reader, I have here fur-  
 nished him with a banquet, which (if he doth  
 desire to know any thing of Art or Industry)  
 may much please his pallas. You must not ex-  
 pect in this small center (to which I am bound)  
 either the longitude, or the latitude of this in-  
 computable Art, but only a short breviation of  
 some of the most useful parts of Arithmetick;  
 to explain and easie a method, as the meanest  
 capacity with little difficulty may apprehend  
 and use in to, which are the desires of the Au-  
 thor in it.

### Arts Glory.

The parts of Arithmetick contained in  
 this little volume are these.

Numeration, Multiplication,  
 Addition, Division,  
 Subtraction, Reduction.

Of Numeration.

Numeration is that part of Arithmetick, whereby we may duly value and expresse any figure set down in their places, and that you might the better know and understand what it is, I have here given you the Table of Numeration, whereby you may know and understand the use of it.

Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundreds of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Unities
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This Table hath nine places, and in every one bottom are set the values of each figure, at the upper end of the Table, so that by this you may learn how to express any Number. If it wanted not these nine figures, every figure hath his Denomination, as one unit, and another tens, another hundreds, so that if you would Number the first upper line, which contains all nines, you must begin at the first figure of nine on your left hand, look over it and see the Denomination of that figure, which is hundreds of Millions; well then begin thus, nine hundred ninety nine Millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, nine hundred ninety nine, which is the Denomination of all those nine uppermost figures, in the same manner you must number all the rest: This is the sum and substance of Numeration.

#### Addition.

Addition is that part of Arithmetick, which sheweth to add or collect diverse sum or numbers together, and to express their total value in one sum, as for example, suppose the number 4667 and 2568. If you would gather these two sums together, begin at the two first figures on your right hand as thus, 8 and 7 is 15. then set down your 5 under the 8, and carry one to the next figure, always observing this

Rule,

4667	
2568	
<hr/>	
7235	

Rule, If your number be above ten, you must carry one, if it be twenty, you must carry two to the next figure, if thirty, carry three, if forty, carry four; in the like manner for all the rest of the figures or numbers you shall meet with.  
Then produce and say, 5 and 6 is 11, 11 and 6 is 17, set down your 7 under the second figure, and carry one to the next, saying 1 and 5 is 6, 6 and 6 is 12, set down 2, and carry 1 to the next, saying, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 and 4 is 7, set down your 7, and thus your sum is finished.

In the same manner, you may do any other Sum. I'll give you one example more, and so proceed.

Let the Number added amount to 10, or 20, or 30, or 40, or 50, or any other number of the one of them; you shall set down in the place of the number added, and carry the figure of 1 for 10, of 2 for 20, of 3 for 30, so for any other, after the same manner, to the next figure.

### Addition of Money.

Note that 4 farthings makes one Pence, 12 Pence makes one Shilling, 20 Shillings make one pound Sterling.

If your Sum hath in it Pounds, Shillings, Pence and farthings, let the farthings first



to your right hand, and begin there, and if there remain any odd farthings, set them down at the line drawn underneath the same line you cast up, and carry the pence to the next line of pence, as for example.

l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.
67893214	--10--	03--	2	6743	--12--	00--	0
432689	--02--	06--	0	346	--00--	10--	1
25689	--05--	00--	0	78	--08--	11--	2
206	--10--	09--	1	6	--02--	06--	2

68351799	--08--	06--	3	7174	--04--	04--	2
----------	--------	------	---	------	--------	------	---

And so likewise for pence, the odd pence remaining, after cast up, set down underneath the line drawn, and carry the shillings that were in those pence, to the place of shillings, and likewise the shillings, being cast up, the pounds, carry to the place of pounds, but the odd shillings set down under the Line drawn, as the examples shew you plainly. Now if at any time no odd remains, set down a 0, not for the proof of your sum, do thus, when you have cast up your sum, draw a line underneath your uppermost Line of your sum, and cast up the other Line of your sum together, then subtract that sum from the total sum before cast up, and the remainder will be the number you cut off, if the sum be true, else not.

420	--12--	04--	2	Sub
7174	--04--	04--	2	
6743	--12--	00--	0	



## Subtraction.

Subtraction is that part of Arithmetick which deducteth or taketh one number or sum from another, the lesse from the greater, and produce what there remains: As suppose you should buy 786785, sheep and Oxen, and you should have sold again 260604, would you know how many there will remain, do thus, place the greater number from which you would subtract, and place the lesser number to be subtracted under it, then 786785 draw a line with your pen under 260604 neath, as you see in the example?

Then take the first figure towards your right hand, in the lowermost Line, and say, 4 from 5 (which is the opposite figure) and there remains one, 0 from 8 and there remains 8, 6 from 7 and there remains one, always setting the remaining number in the Line underneath, 0 from 6 and there remains 6, 6 from 8, and there remains 2, 2 from 7 and there remains 5.

Another example of Subtraction, I would take 26896 from 34213 and know what there remains, set your summe, 34213 then take the lower number from 26896 the upper beginning at the first figure towards your right hand: 6 from 3 I cannot, but 6 from 13

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07317

and there remains 7: observe this rule always in subtraction, for every ten you want in the first place, you are to take from the second, as here you borrowed 10 in the first place 6 from 3 you could not, but 6 from 13 & there remains 7, then carry one to the next figure, and say 1 and 9 is 10, 10 from 1 I cannot, but 10 from 11 and there remains 1, then carry 1 to the next figure, and say 1 and 8 is 9, 9 from 2 I cannot, but 9 from 12 and there remains 3, set your three as in the example: Then carry 1, and say, 1 and 6 is 7, 7 from 4 I cannot, but 7 from 14 and there remains 7, then carry 1 and say, 1 and 2 is 3, 3 from 3, and there remains 0, thus your sum is finished.

#### Subtraction of Money.

Place the greatest number, from which the Subtraction is to be made, in the uppermost line, and the number to be Subtracted, or deduced, right underneath every figure of the like kind, as pounds under pounds, shillings under shillings, pence under pence, & farthings under farthings, in this manner. Suppose you should borrow the sum of money following in the upper line, and shall have paid the sum underneath. And if you would know how much remains owing, subtract the lower number from the upper, and the number remaining is the

the sum you owe, as thus.

Lent. 789786--17--11--3  
Paid. 692583--19--10--1

Remains. 97202--18--01--2

Proof. 789786--17--11--3

The way to prove this, is to add the number you subtract, and the remaining number together and they will make the upper line, if the sum be truly wrought.

Several Examples.

l. s. d.  
Lent. 67812345607--10--06  
Paid at 21261642191--01--00  
several 6897621--03--01  
times. 346026--00--03

21208885748--04--04

Re. 46603459859--06--02

The way to do this sum, is to add the three several payments together, & place them underneath, as you see in the sum, then subtract that line which is added together underneath from the line at the top, and place the remainder underneath the next line, as you see in the sum.

sum, the proof of your sum is by adding the two lowermost lines together, and if they make the same number as the uppermost line both, your sum is right, but else it is wrong, this shall suffice for subtraction: The next rule is Multiplication.

### Multiplication.

Multiplication is that part of Arithmetick, by which is multiplied, one number by another, so the end the product may be known: In Multiplication there are three parts, Multiplicand, Multiplier, Product; Multiplicand is the number given to be Multiplied: multiplier is the number by which you multiply; the product is that which is produced by  $\text{h}$  multiplication: As to multiply 6 by 4,  $\text{h}$  product will be 24, for 4 times six is 24. There is Multiplication single, and Multiplication compound: single, when the Multiplicand and Multiplier, consists but of one single figure.

For the easie understanding of the following Table, seek out your first or last Digit in the greater figures, and from that go right forth to the right hand, till you come under the number of your second Digit, which is in the highest row, & then the number which is in the meeting of the rows of the little squares, which comes directly from both your propounded Digits, is the Multiplication that they amount unto.

The

The Table of Multiplication.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
		3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
			4	16	20	24	28	32	36
				5	25	30	35	40	45
					6	36	42	48	54
						7	49	56	63
							8	64	72
								9	81

To proceed to the use of this Rule of Multiplication: We begin with one figure first.

Multiplicand.

68961324

Multiplier.

2

Product.

137922648

The second example is when the Multiplier is two figures.

The second Example.

The third Example.

689603

87988

67

987

487214

7615776

487612

03744

487612

791712

487612

8682416

3

Division

## Division.

Division is the distributing a greater sum, by the unites of a lesser; or it is an Arithmetical dividing of a third number, in respect of two propounded numbers: which third number, shall often contain an untie, as the greater of the two propounded numbers can contain a lesser.

Division, it bringeth many parcels into few, but yet so if these few taken together are equal in value, to the other many, for by Division, pence are turned into shillings, and shillings turned into pounds. As for example, of 120 shillings, it makes 6 pound; so are an 120 turned into six, which is a small number, but if you consider the Denominators; you will see they are such, that one of the latter is equal with twenty of the first, and so in value the sums are one, though in number they differ, the latter sum is the lesser, always in Division, though in the working the sum is parted by a number.

In Division are required three Numbers, Dividend, that is the greater sum, which is divided: the second, which is generally the lesser, is the divisor, by which you must divide the other number; and the third is the answer to the question (how many times) and that is the Quotient. Now to know this Rule, first place

place your Dividend, then place your Divisor  
just under the first figure, towards your left  
hand, just contrariwise to the work of multi-  
plication; as for example, if you would Di-  
vide 365 (which are the days of the year) by  
28, which are the days of a month 3 6 5  
common; set them thus, as you see in 28  
the example.

But if you would divide those 365 or 365  
days, by the weeks in a year, set them  
thus.

If you would divide them by the 3 6 5  
quarters, thus.

But to give you more light in this 365  
rule, observe this sum proved. 28

I seek first, how many times I can have two  
in (which is the last figure of the divisor) 3  
which is the last of the number to be divided,  
I make a crooked line at the end, as you see, &  
considering I can take 2 out of 3, but 28  
once, so I set that one at the end of the 365  
crooked line; which is called the 28  
Quotient, then I say once 2 is 2, 2 from 3 and  
there remains 1, which I place over the 3, and  
then I cross the 2 and the 3, and then I go to  
the next figure, and say, 8 out of 16 (which are  
the figures above head) and there remains 8,  
which I place over head, and cross the 8 un-  
derneath the 1 and the 6.



When you have thus brought offe, then be-  
gin again, and worke your Divisor  
anew as you see in the Example,  $28 \overline{) 281}$   
set 2 under 8, and 8 under 3, as  $19 \overline{) 56}$  (13  
thus; then see how many times 288  
you may have 2 on the figure ober  
head which is 8, 4 times 2 you cannot, because  
you cannot take 8 so many times out of the fi-  
gure ober head, therefore say you may have 3  
times, set your 3 in the Quotient, and say 3  
times 2 is 6, and place your 2 ober your 8,  
and cross your other figures; then go to the  
next figure, which is 8, and say, 3 times 8 is 24;  
24 from 25; and there remains 1; set your 1  
ober the 5, and cross your 5 and your 2, and  
then your sum is finished.

What you may know when you have divided  
your sum right, use this method, first cast away  
9 as often as you can out of the Divisor, and  
that which remains, then set on one  
side of the cross, as in your example  $X$   
before your Divisor was 284 from which you  
may take 9 three times, and one remaineth;  
set your one thus on the right hand; then  
examine your Quotient, which in your Ex-  
ample is 13, and from thence take away nine  
as often as you can, and the remainder  
set on the other side of the cross,  
take nine out of thirteen, and there  
remains

remains four, set your four over against the  
one thus. Then multiply four by one, and  
it yieldeth but four, thereto add the remain-  
der of the Division, which was one, and that  
is five, set your five over the  
Cross thus: Then you shall like-  
wise examine the whole sum di-  
vided, and take away 9 as often as you can,  
and that which remaineth set on the foot of the  
Crosse, and if it be just equal with that in the  
head of the Crosse, then you have done well,  
as in your example the whole sum was 36,  
which maketh 4, from that take 9  
and there remains 9, set your 9 at  
the foot, thus, and you have well  
done.

Thus have I finished what I intended, and  
what my short treatise will give me leave, as  
to the Arithmetical part, and I hope to the  
content of the Reader. I shall now only by the  
way for delight and recreation lay down two  
or three sporting questions, full of wit and ad-  
mirational.

A way whereby you may challenge any one  
to lay a wager with them, that you can tell  
them what they think, thus easily set down.  
Would you know the number that any one  
doth think or imagine in his mind, when they

tell you they have thought on a number, bid  
 them treble that number, or put thrice as  
 much to it, as the number is, which done, ask  
 if the number be even or odd, if they say odd,  
 bid him take one to make it even, and for that  
 one, keep one in your mind; now after he hath  
 taken one to make his number even, bid him  
 cast away half, and keep the other half in mind,  
 that being done, bid him treble the half, and  
 ask him whether it be even or odd, if odd, then  
 bid him take one to make it even, and for the  
 last one keep two in your mind; now after he  
 hath taken one, bid him cast away half, & keep  
 the other in mind, from which half that he  
 keepeth, bid him tell you how many times  
 he hath in that half, and for each nine he gi-  
 veth you, keep 4 in your mind, and thereunto  
 lay the three I bid you keep, and then tell the  
 party the number.

As for Example

Imagine he thought 7 the treble whereof is  
 21, and because it is odd, he is to take one to  
 make it even, which one given is for you to  
 keep in mind, then the half of this 22 being  
 cast away, he reserveth still 11, which after  
 you bid him treble it, it makes 33, then in gi-  
 ving him one again to make it even, for that  
 last, keep two in your mind, and the first one  
 given him, makes three to keep in mind, then

the half of the 34 is 17 from whence he can give you nine but once; therefore that yieldeth to you 4 and the 3 you kept in mind, makes 7 the number thought on.

A pretty way to place the first 9 figures, so that three of them shall make 15, 64 several ways, which will be full of admiration to those who know not the Art.

8	3	4	6	7	2
1	5	9	1	5	9
6	7	2	8	3	4
2	9	4	4	9	8
7	5	3	9	5	1
6	1	8	2	7	6

The end of the Second Book.

# Countrey-mans Guide

## Good Husbandry.

Containing many excellent Rules for  
Setting & Planting of Orchards, Gardens,  
and Woods; the times to sow Corn,  
and all other sorts of Seeds.

Also,

The perfect Farrier, Containing many  
Excellent and profitable Receipts for the  
curing of all diseases in Horses, Sheep,  
Cows, and Oxen.

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### PART III.

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Also a brief Chronologie of memorable  
passages to this present year.

Together with an Almanack for ever,  
A Tide Table, and a Table of Interest, and  
most of the Fairs in *England* and *Wales*,  
and an exact description of the  
Highways.

---

L O N D O N,

Printed by G. P. for Tho. Passinger, at the three  
Bibles on London-Bridge. 1671.



# The Country mans Guide

## to Good Husbandry.

With Monthly observations for Planting and sowing, very useful to every man that desires to know or practise any thing that concerns his profit or advantage.

**I**n January it should be the Husband-mans practise, to cut off superfluous branches from Trees that bear fruit, and to uncover the Routs, and at the new Moon to set all kind of fruit trees: and to set Beans and Pease, and Parsnips, the Moon decreasing, and the weather being not too hard, nor too cold.

In February set Quicksets, and Rose-trees, Hops, Goose-berry bushes, and Currant-trees, sow Lettice, and other sorts of herbs, take off the moss from fruit-trees, & cut off superfluous branches, when the Moon is in Aries or Libra.

In March, the winds being high and piercing be sure you cover the roots of your trees, cover them with fat earth, cut your Quick-sets, sow Oats and Barley, Carriats and Onions, cucumbers, and all other seeds, that are requisite for Gardens.



In April take off the bark of your trees, open the Bee-hive, and sow flax and hemp, and pole your hops.

In May, this being the prime and flourishing month in the year, calls to the good housewife to set her skill to work, to weed Hop-gardens, and Gardens, or fields of Corn, Pease and Beans, and all sorts of hearbs.

In June, gather the green hearbs you would keep dry all the year, the Moon being in the full set Rosemary and Bill-flowers: this is the month to shear sheep in, the Moon being in the full.

In July, take care to kill fleas, strow your houses with Rue, Wormwood and Gall, gather those flowers you dry, the Moon being at full, dry them in the shade.

In August, with thanks to God, reap your desired harvest; sow your winter hearbs in the new Moon.

In September, the beginning of the month kill Bees, gather hops, and the fruit that is ripe, cut Mucklers, sow wheat and Rye, set Strawberries, Barberries, and Roses.

In October, at the new Moon remove young trees and plants, if you would have many Roses, cut your Rose-trees; set all kind of Nuts and Acorns, in the new Moon.

In November, in the last quarter of the Moon,



Mon, set Pease and beans, set crab-tree stocks to graft on, Trench Gardens and dung them; uncover the roots of trees, to lye till March; sow Parsnips and Carrats, kill your Hogs.

In December, the last quarter of the Mon, fell Timber, let not frost come to your flowers and hearbs, cover them with rotten horse dung, and let a warm fire be thy companion, and a cup of sack thy friend, and good hot meat thy Physick, and a good honest, fair and loving wife thy bedfellow.

These Rules well observed and daily practised, will produce much profit, and procure the name of a good husband to the Operator, which are the only aims of the Author, that his Countrymen may have this benefit by his endeavours, which by the blessing of God, may prove profitable to some, and I hope hurtful to none.

## The perfect Farrier.

Shewing how to cure the most principal and dangerous diseases, incident to Horses.

### A Medicine for the Glaunders.

Take of Auripigmentum two drams, of Enlaginis made into powder, as much, mix them together with Turpentine, till they be like paste, make thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire, then take a Chafing-dish of coals,

coals, and lay two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a Tunnel, and when the smoke riseth, hold the Chaffing-dish in your hand, guiding the Tunnel into the Horses nostrils, and let the smoke go up into his head, which done, ride the Horse till he sweat, do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running of his nostrils cease, and the kernels under his chops be gone.

**A remedy for the Frenzy, Head-ach, and Staggers in Horses.**

The sign to know this disease by, is usually the hanging down of the head, watry eyes, and reeling of the body, and the cure is to let the Horse bleed in the neck three mornings together, and every morning to take a quantity of this drink following: Take a quart of Ale, and boil in it a big white-lupin and loaf crust, then take it from the fire, and dissolve three or four Spoonfulls of honey in it, then luke-warm give it the horse to drink, and cover over his temples with a plaister of pitch, keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little; and his stable dark, give him two ounces of Diapente in Muscadine or honey after the same manner, it is a good cure.

**A cure for the Cramp, or the Convulsion of the Sinews.**

The Cramp is the drawing the sinews together

together, or any ones members, but the Con-  
bulsion, is when the whole body is generally  
contracted and stiffed: The way to cure it, is  
first to chase and rub the Members contracted  
with Vinegar and common Oyl, and then to  
bind it all over with wet Hay, or else with  
wellollen or linnen cloaths wet, either of which  
is most amisse.

For the cure of the Hungry Evil.

Give him to drink Milk, and Wheat-meal  
mixed together, a quart at a time, and so feed  
him with provender, by little and little, till he  
forsake it.

To cure the Yellows.

Let the horse bleed in the neck, in the mouth,  
and under the eye, then take two penny worth  
of Saffron, which being dyed and made into  
fine powder, mix it with sweet butter, and  
make it in the manner of a pill, give it in  
balls to the horse three mornings together, let  
his drink be warm, and his Hay be sprinkled  
with water.

To cure the Bots and Worms of  
all sorts.

Get the leaves chop'd of the herb Saffine,  
and mix it with Honey and Butter, and make  
two or three balls thereof, and make the horse  
swallow them down, and it will help him. Pro-  
batum est.

A cure for the cold evil, mattering of the  
Yard, falling of the Yard, and shed-  
ding of the Seed.

Take the powder of the hearb Adis, and the  
leaves of Bittony, stamp them with whites-  
wine, to a mist salve, & annoint the soze there-  
with, and it will heal all imperfection in the  
Yard, but if the Horse shed his seed, then beat  
Merbaine, Turpentine, and Sugar together,  
and give him every morning a round ball  
thereof, until the flux stay.

A cure for the Scab or Mange in Horses.

Take fresh grease, or yelloe Arsnick, and mix  
them together, and where the Manginess or  
Itch is, there rub it hard, the soze being made  
full.

For the Foundring of the Body.

Be sure to give him wholesome strong meat,  
bread made of clean beans, and strong drink,  
and two or three mornings together, a quart of  
Ale, boyld with Pepper and Sinnamon, and  
an ounce of London Treacle.

For the Plague in the Guts, and such  
like Infections.

Take of Selandier roots, leaves, and all, one  
handful, as much Wormwood, & the like quan-  
tity of Rue, wash them well, and then bruise  
them in a Morter, which being done, boyl  
them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them

and add to the Liqueur a quarter of a pound of Sweet Butter, and being but luke warm give it the horse.

A Remedy for a pain in the Kid-  
nies, or Stone.

Take a handful of Maiden-hair, and steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, give to the horse to drink every morning, till he be well, this will break any stone in any horse whatsoever.

For the pain in the Withers.

Take the herb of Harts-tongue, and boyl it with the Oyl of Roses, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will asswage it, or else break it and heal it.

To defend a Horse from Flies.

Take the Juice of the Pellitory of Spain, mix it with Milk, and annoint the horses belly, with it, and no flies will trouble him.

For broken Bones, or Bones out of  
Joynt, in Horses.

First place the bones in the right places, take Ferismand and beat it in a Morter, with the Oyl of Swallowe, annoint the Members broken, then splinter it up, and rool it up, and in fifteen days time, the bones will be strong.

Remedies to cure several diseases incident  
to Cows and Oxen.

For the Pestilence or Murrain.

Take of old Urine a quart, and mix it with a quantity of Hens dung, dissolve it in it, and let the Beast drink it.

For diseases in the Guts, Flux, or Chollick.

Take a handful of the seed of wood-roses, dry it, and beat it to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it to the beast to drink.

For the Cough or shortness of breath.

Give to the Beast to drink, divers mornings together a spoonful of Tar, dissolved in a quart of new Milk, and one head of Garlick, pilled and bruised.

For the general Scab, or Scurf in Cattel.

If it be only in one place, annoint that place with black Soap and Tar mixed together, but if it be over the whole body, then first let the beast bleed, and wash the scabs with old Urine and green Copperas, together and after that annoint the body with boars-grease and brimstone mixed together.

For killing of worms in Oxen and Cows.

Take Sabine chop'd small, and beaten with sweet butter, and so give it in round balls to the Beast, or else use sweet wort and black Soap mixed.

For eating any poysonous thing.

Take a pint of strong Vinegar, and half so much oyl, and two spoonfuls of London Treacle,



ble, and mix it together on the fire, and give it the Beast warm to drink, and it will certainly cure him.

For the Gout in Cattel.

Take Gallinag, any boy it in the Dreggs of Wine, put it in Sweet Butter, and in the manner of a Poultice, lay it on the Member grieved.

Several choice remedies for curing diseases in Sheep.

For the Scab or Itch in Sheep.

Anoint the place with Tar and Grease mixed together, or steep Pulver Royal in water, and wash the skin with it, it will preserve them from running into the Scab.

For killing Magots in Sheep.

Take Gole-grease, Tar and Blunstone, and mix them together on the fire, and then anoint the place with it, and it will kill all Magots.

For preserving of Sheep from the Rot.

Take Adzaces which is a certain Salt gathered from the Marshes in the heat of Summer, with this rub the mouth of the Sheep once a week, and you never need fear the rotting of your Sheep.

For the Staggers in Sheep or Lambs.

Take Alscedita and dissolve it in warm Water, and put the quantity of half a spoonfull into each ear of the Sheep or Lamb,



and it will be a present Remedy.

For the Cough, or any Cold in Sheep.

Take Colts-foot, and Hung-worts, & stamp them, strain the juce into a little Honey and water, and give it to the Sheep to drink.

For the Feaver among Sheep.

Take Pullol-Royal, and stamp it, mix the juce of it with Water and Vinegar, half a pint, and give it the Sheep, with a horn, lukewarm.

For increasing Milk in Ewes.

Nothing is better then change of Pasture for this, or else give them Fittches, Dill, and Anni-seeds, this will make milk spring much.

For the loss of the Cudd.

Take sewer Leaden and Sule, and beat it in a Morter, with Mans Urine and Leam, make a ball, and force him to swallow it down: use it also for Cows and Dren.

*Success ships in my mind*

**An exact and brief Chronicle,**  
 of some of the most memorable passages  
 that have happened since the Creation  
 of the world, to the year of  
 our Lord 1665.

- A**dam created, Gen. 1. Since 5628  
 Noah entred into the Ark, and Flood destroyed  
 all flesh moving upon the earth. 3969  
 The promise made by God, unto Abraham, that he should  
 have a Son. 3543  
 Abraham dyed. 3444  
 God sent Moses to bring Israel out of Egypt. 3113  
 The game at chess was devised. 2388  
 Haman was hanged on the gallows fifty Cubit high, that  
 he made for Mordecai. 1117  
 Alexander the great dyed. 1984  
 Julius Cesar slain in the Senate House. 1707  
 In the 24th year of the reign of Augustus Cesar, Jesus  
 Christ, by the will of God, taking upon him our flesh,  
 was born of the virgin Mary. 1465  
 Jesus Christ Baptized by Iohn in Iordain. 1635  
 Our Saviour Jesus Christ having finished the will of God  
 his Father, suffered upon the Cross. 1633  
 St. Stephen was stoned to death. 1617  
 James the Brother of Iohn beheaded. 1609  
 Ioseph of Arimathea came into England. 1603  
 Peter and Paul were put to death. 1591  
 Jerusalem taken by Tyrus. 1592

Since.

Clocks and Dials set up in Churches.	1098
England was divided into parishes.	1013
Painting and glazing and building with stone, brought into this land by Benner a Monk.	1009
Organs first used in Churches.	1003
St. Pauls church burnt.	578
London Bridge new built with Timber.	302
The first Mayor of London.	476
The Bible divided into chapters.	470
London-bridge with three years labour was finished of stone.	46
London-bridge was burnt.	43
Tyling first used in London.	416
The order of the garter.	321
The first use of Guns.	284
Printing first in England.	206
Evil May-day.	148
Queen Elizabeth born.	122
Register books kept in every parish.	127
Bulloign conquered.	123
The swearing sickness.	114
The first using of coaches.	110
The last firing of St. Pauls steeple.	104
The Royal Exchange built.	99
The rebellion in the north.	90
The massacre in France.	93
A blazing star, on the 11th. of November.	88
A great Snow the 21. of Feb.	84
A great earth-quake and a blazing-star seen nightly in October, and November, 1577.	86
Another blazing-star seen in May.	83
Fourteen Traitors executed.	79
The Camp at Tilbury.	77
William Hasket executed in Cheap-side for blasphemy and treason, July 28.	76

Cadis

Since

Cadis voyage and the Lady Elizabeth born 29  
 King Charles the first was born Nov. 19. 34  
 A great plague whereof dyed in London & in the suburbs  
 in one year 30578 besides those of other diseases. 40  
 The powder treason discovered Nov. 5. 60  
 A great frost from the eight of Dec. to the end of Feb. 38  
 Prince Henry dyed. 34  
 The new river brought from Ware, well finished. 32  
 A great Snow. 50  
 Queen Ann dyed, 47  
 King Charles the first came home from Spain Octob 6. 41  
 Queen Mary arrived at Dover, June 12, 40  
 The draw-bridge repaired in June, 37  
 Charles the second, our sovereign Lord and King was  
 born the 29th of May, 35  
 The Lady Mary born November 24, 33  
 A lamentable fire on London Bridge the 11 of Feb. 32  
 King Charles the first his progress into Scotland, and the  
 Duke of York born the 15 of October, 32  
 The reparation about St. Pauls begun, and the river of  
 Thames twice frozen, that people did daily go over it  
 as on plain ground, 32  
 Thomas Parr dyed, being 152 years old, the 15 of Nov. 30  
 Lady Elizabeth, daughter to our Sovereign King Charles  
 the first, born the 29 of December, 30  
 Lady Ann born the 17 of March, 29  
 A cruel Sea Fight between the Spaniard and Hollander,  
 near the English coast, in the month of September, 26  
 The Parliament began the 3 of november, 25  
 William Nassaw Prince of Orange was wedded unto the  
 Lady Mary, the second of May, 24  
 The rebellion in Ireland began the 23 of october, 24  
 The Lord Strafford beheaded May the 12, 23  
 The earl of Essex made General, the 12 of July, 23  
 The battel at Edgehill, october 25, 23

A.

	Since
At Branford, november 12,	ib.
The Scots entred England, January 16,	22
Cheapside cross taken down, May 12,	ib.
Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Chaloner executed, July 5,	ib.
Newberry first battel, September 23,	ib.
Bishop of Canterbury beheaded, January 10,	21
Marston-more fight, July 2,	ib.
Newberry second Battel, october 28,	ib.
Lord Fairfax made General, decem. 31,	ib.
Nasbey fight, June 14,	20
Scots routed in Lancashire by O. Cromwel, August 7,	17
King Charles the first murdered, January 30,	ib.
Duke Hamblerton, Lord Capel, and the Earl of Holland beheaded,	ib.
A new stamp for money,	ib.
Colchester taken, Lucas & Lisle shot to death, Aug 28,	ib.
The long Parliament that had sit 12 years, 6 months, and 18 days, pulled out by Oliver Cromwel,	13
A great victory against the Hollander, June 23,	ib.
O. P. began his government decem. 16,	ib.
Lord Gerard, and the King of Portugal's Brother behead- ed on Tower-hill,	11
Dunkirk delivered to the English	7
Sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Huit beheaded,	7
O. P. the Tyrant dyed, Sep. the 3,	7
Lord Monck brought in the secluded members, Feb. 21	6
The healing Parliament, April 25,	5
our gracious King Charles happily arrived at London the 29 of May,	5
His Majesties magnificent entertainment at Guild hall by the City, July 5,	5
General Monk created Duke of Albermarl, and took his place in the house of peers,	5
Henry Duke of Gloucester, departed this life, Nov.	5
Thomas Harrison, one of the Kings judges, executed at	

16  
24  
22  
22

10  
2  
22

Since

at Charing-cross, the 13 of oct. 5  
 John Carew the 15 of oct. 5  
 John Cook, and Hugh Peters the 16 of oct. 5  
 Scot, Gregory, Clement, and Jones, the 17 of oct. 5  
 Hacker and Axtel hanged at Tiburn, the 19 of oct. 5  
 Mary Princess of Orange, died the 24 of Nov. 5  
 King Charls the second crowned at West. the 23 of Ap. 4  
 Elizabeth Queen of Bohemiah, died the 13 of Feb. 4  
 Queen Katherine Embarked for England, in the royal  
 Charles, the 13 of April, 4  
 Miles, Gorbet, Iohn Okey, & Iohn Barkstead, were drawn,  
 hanged, and quartered, at Tiburn, the 19 of April, 4  
 Q. Katherine Landed at Portsmouth, the 14 of May, 4  
 King Charls and Q. Katherine were married at Portsmouth  
 by the Lord Bishop of London, the 21 of May, 4  
 Sir Henry Vane beheaded on Tower hill, the 14 of June, 4  
 Queen Katherine came first to White-Hall, in great  
 Triumph, the 23 of August. 2

The Perpetual Almanack, or an  
 Almanack for ever.

Mar.	Aug.	May	Oct.	Apr.	Sept.	June
1	6	3	8	2	7	4
Nov.		Jan.		July	Dec.	Feb.
9		11		5	10	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	●	●	●	●

Note

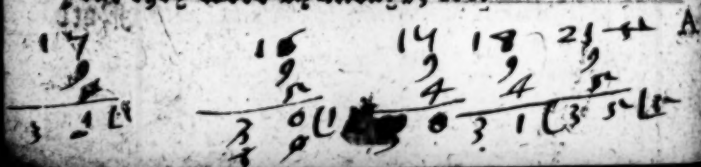
Note that in the Leap Year (which is every fourth year) February hath 29 days alone.

### The explanation of this Almanack.

Know first, the two uppermost columns, are the twelve Months in the year, beginning at March, and so on; the second thing is, that you must know that the 31 figures under the Months, are the 31 days of every Month; the third thing to be sought is this, what day of the week, the first day of March is, in the year 1662 it was on a Saturday, in 1663 it was on a Sunday, as you may see in the next Table, the second column, where every figure under March were Sundays for that year, and the next year Mondays, and the next year Tuesdays, so every year changing the federal day, as for example.

### An Example.

In the year 1663 the first of March was on a Sunday, and so was the first of November, you find under those two Months first mentioned, these figures, 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, which days were Sundays, in both Months and so under all the other Months, the figures under them were Sundays, in the same manner the next year they were Mondays, &c.





A proper and useful Kalender, shewing perfectly for the next ensuing eighteen years, on what day Easter will fall, also the first Sunday in Lent, the first day of *March*, the Golden number, the Epact, and Whitsunday, plain and easie to be understood.

Years of our L till 1680.	First days of March.	Epact.	Sunday Let ters.	First Sundays in Lent.	Easter day.	Whit- sunday.
1663	Sunday	1	D	March 8	April 15	June 7
1664	Tuesday	12	C B	Febr. 28	April 16	May 29
1665	Wednesday	23	A	Febr. 12	March 26	May 14
1666	Thursday	4	G	March 4	April 15	June 3
1667	Fryday	15	F	Febr. 24	April 7	May 26
1668	Sunday	26	E D	March 9	March 22	May 10
1669	Munday	7	E	Febr. 23	April 11	May 30
1670	Tuesday	18	B	Febr. 20	April 3	May 22
1671	Wednesday	29	A	March 12	April 23	June 11
1672	Friday	11	G F	Febr. 25	April 7	May 26
1673	Saturday	22	F	Febr. 17	March 30	May 19
1674	Sunday	3	D	March 8	April 15	June 7
1675	Munday	14	C	Febr. 21	April 4	May 23
1676	Wednesday	25	B A	Febr. 13	March 26	May 14
1677	Thursday	6	G	March 4	April 15	June 3
1678	Fryday	17	F	Febr. 17	March 29	May 19
1679	Saturday	28	E	March 5	April 20	June 8
1680	Munday	20	D C	Febr. 23	April 11	May 30

How to know the beginning and the ending of every Term.

Hillary Term begins, January the 23, and ends February 12.

Easter Term every year; begins 17 days after Easter-day, and ends the Monday before Whitsunday.

Trinity Term begins the next Fryday after Trinity-Sunday, and ends on Wednesday, 19 days after.

Michaelmas Term begins the 23 of October, and ends the 28 of November.

To know the age of the Moon for ever.

Take the day of the month, and the Epact to it also, and so many days more as there are Months from March to the month you are to know the Moons age, and if the day of the month, the Epact and the number of the months come not to 30, so much is the age of the Moon, but if it be more than 30, take away 30, and the remainder is the Moons age, when the month hath 31 days, take away 30, if the Month hath but 30 days, take away 29.

An Example.

Would you know the Moons age, the 27th day of July 1663, take the Epact which is one, add that to the day of the month, and the number of the month from March, which is 5, which makes in all 33, then cast away 30, and

the

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1663 \text{ July } 27 \\
 \text{Epact } 1 \\
 \text{Month from March } 5 \\
 \hline
 33 \\
 \text{Cast away } 30 \\
 \hline
 3
 \end{array}$$

the remaining 3 was the Moons age for the twenty seventh day of July 1663. in like manner you may know for every day, observing the same Method.

A Tide-Table, shewing the time of high water at London, Gravesend, the Downs, Malden, Rochester, Quinborough, Portsmouth, and Isle of White, with Hours and Minutes.

The age.		London.	Graves.	Rochest.	quinbo.
H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M.
1	163	182	181	3312	46
2	174	363	62	21	36
3	185	243	543	92	24
4	196	124	423	373	12
5	207	05	304	304	0
6	217	486	155	334	48
7	228	307	66	215	36
8	239	247	547	196	24
9	2410	128	427	377	12
10	2511	09	308	458	0
11	2611	4310	189	338	48
12	2711	2711	610	219	36
13	2811	2411	5011	1910	24
14	2911	1212	4211	3711	12
15	303	01	3012	4512	0

In the first collum is the Moons age, in the second is the hours, and minutes of high water at London bridge, Gravesend and other places. When the Moon is one day old, it is high water at London-bridge at three a clock, 18 minutes past; and so it is when the Moon is 16 days old, and so it is with every Moons age: The Figure opposite to it, is the hour and Minute of high water in every collum.

Handwritten calculations and notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "The" and various numbers and symbols.

The Table of Interest, plainly shewing the true interest due upon any sum of money, from 5 shillings to 100 pounds, what is due for a month, for a year, after the usual rate of 6 pound the 100.

		1 Mon.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			9 Mon.			12 Mon.			
		s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	
Shillings.		5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	2
		10	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	3	2	0	5	2	0	7	0
		15	0	0	3	0	2	7	0	5	1	0	8	0	0	10	2
Pounds.		1	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	0	10	2	1	2	1
		2	0	2	1	0	7	0	1	2	1	1	9	1	2	4	2
		3	0	3	2	0	10	2	1	9	1	2	7	3	3	6	3
		4	0	4	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	6	3	4	9	0
		5	0	6	0	1	6	0	3	0	0	4	6	0	6	0	0
		6	0	7	0	1	9	2	3	7	0	5	4	2	7	2	1
		7	0	8	1	2	1	0	4	2	1	6	3	1	8	4	2
		8	0	9	2	2	4	2	4	9	1	7	1	3	9	6	3
		9	0	10	3	2	8	1	5	4	2	8	0	3	10	9	0
			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Tens of Pounds.		10	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	12	0
		20	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
		30	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	18	0	1	7	0	1	16	0
		40	0	4	0	0	12	0	1	4	0	1	16	0	2	8	0
		50	0	5	0	0	15	0	1	10	0	2	5	0	3	0	0
		60	0	6	0	0	18	0	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	12	0
		70	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
		80	0	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0	4	16	0
		90	0	9	0	1	7	0	2	14	0	4	1	0	5	8	0
		100	0	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0

~~100~~ 100 (87)  $\frac{11}{11}$  1 28 0  
 $\frac{11}{11}$  3 3

**A true and plain Description of the High  
ways in England and Wales.**

*From York to London 150 Miles.*

**F**ROM York to Tadcaster is 8 miles, thence to Went-  
bridge 12, to Doncaster 7, to Tuxford 18, to New-  
market 10, to Grantham 10, to Stamford 16, to Stilton  
12, to Huntingdon 9, to Royston 15, to Ware 13, to Wal-  
tham 8, to London 12.

*From Norwich to London is 86 miles.*

From Norwich to Windham is 5 miles, thence to Ase-  
borough 5, to Thetford 10, to Ickingham sands 6, to New-  
market 10, to Whitford bridge 10, to Barkway 10, to Puc-  
keridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 8, to London 12.

*From Shrewsbury to Coventry, and so to  
London is 126 Miles.*

From Shrewsbury to Watlingstreet is 7 miles, thence to  
Shelsal 5, to Banningal 3, to Wolverhampton 5, to Brems-  
ham 10, to Meriden 10, to Coventry 4, to London, as in  
Lancaster way.

*From Cambridge to London 44 Miles.*

From Royston to Cambridge 10 m. thence to Barkway 8  
to Puckeridge 5, to Ware 5, to Waltham 10, to London 12.

*From Oxford to London 47 Miles.*

From Oxford to Whatleybridge 5 m. thence to Ted-  
worth 5, to Stocken-church 5, to Wickam 5, to Beconfield  
5, to Uxbridge 7, to London 15.

*From Ludlow to Worcester, and so to Lon-  
don 106 Miles.*

From Ludlow to Tenbury 5 m. thence to Worcester  
16, to Ewelham 12, to Chippingnorton 14, to Islip 12, to  
Wickam 20, to Beconfield 5, to Uxbridge 7, to London 15.

*From South-hampton to London 64 Miles.*

From South-hampton to Twisford is 8 miles, thence to  
Alford 8, to Alton 7, to Fernam 7, to Gifford 9, to Apple-  
by, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 9, to London 10.

*From Chichester to London 50 Miles.*

Chichester to Midhurst is 7 miles, thence to Chiddinglyfold 10, to Gilsford 8, to Ripley 5, to Cobham 5, to Kingston 5, to London 10.

*From Coventry to Oxford 44 Miles.*

From Coventry to Southam 14 m. thence to Newbury 10, to Woodstock 14, to Oxford 6.

*From Coventry to Cambridge 46 Miles.*

From Coventry to Dunchurch 8 m. thence to Northampton 10, to Higham ferries 10, to St. Edes 8, to Cambridge 10.

*From Bristow to Oxford 48 Miles.*

From Bristow to Sadbury 19 m. thence to Cicester 12, to Farrington 14, to Oxford 12.

*From Bristow to London 97 Miles.*

From Bristow to Marefield 10 m. thence to Chipnam 10, to Marleborough 15, to Hungerford 8, to Newbury 7, to Redding 15, to Maidenhead 10, to Colebrook 7, to London 15.

*From Exeter to London 138 Miles.*

From Exeter to Honiton 12 m. thence to Chard 10, to Crookhorn 6, to Sherborn 10, to Shaftsbury 12, to Salisbury 18, to Andover 15, to Basingstoke 16, to Harthorow 8, to Bagshot 8, to Stanes 8, to London 15.

*From Dover to London 55 Miles.*

From Dover to Canterbury 12 m. thence to Sturtingborn 11, to Rochester 8, to Gravesend 5, Dartford 6, to Lond. 13.

*From Rye to London 48 Miles.*

From Rye to Plumwel is 15 miles, thence to Tunbridge 11, to Chesham 7, to London 15.

*From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so to London 92 Miles.*

From Yarmouth to Lestiff 6 m. thence to Slibur 10, to Snap-bridge 8, to Woer-bridge 6, to Ipswich 7, to Colchester 12, to Kelnedon 8, to Chelmsford 10, to Brentwood 8, to London 15.

*From*

*From Walsingham to London 82 Miles.*

From Walsingham to Pickham 12 miles, thence to Brandon ferry 10, to Newmarket 10. to Whitford bridge 10, to London as in Norwich way.

*From Cockermouth to Lancaster, and so to London 223 Miles.*

From Cockermouth to Kiswick 6 m. thence to Grocener 8, to Kendal 14, to Burton 7, to Lancaster 8, to Preston 20, to Wigan 14, to Warrington 12, to new-castle 20, to Leighfield 20, to Colefil 12, to Coventry 8, to Daintry 16, to Tocester 10, to Stony-stratford 6, to Brickhil 7, to Dunstable 7, to St. Albans 10, to Barnet 10, to London 10.

*From Carmarthen to London 155 Miles.*

From Carmarthen to Laundoverly 20 m. thence to Belch 14, to Preston 12, to worcester 26, to London as in Ludlow way.

*From St. Davids to Hereford and Gloucester, and so to London 210 Miles.*

From S. Davids to Aleford 12 m. thence to Carmarthen 24, to newton 12, to Lanbury 10, to brecknock 16, to May 10, to Hereford 14, to rosse 19, to Gloucester 12, to Ciceter 15, to Farington 10, to Abbington 10, to Dorcester 5, to Henly 12, to Maidenhead 7, to Colebrook 7, to Hounslow 5, to London 10.

*From Carnarvan to Chester, and so to London 207 Miles.*

From Carnarvan to Conoway 24 m. thence to Denbigh 11, to Flint 12, to Chester 10, to Wich 15, to Stone 15, to Lichfield 18, to Colefil 12, to Coventry 8, to London as in Cockermouthway.

*From Barwick to York 108 Miles.*

From barwick to belford 12 m. thence to Anwick 12, to Morpitt 12, to New-castle 12, to Durham 12, to Darington 4, to Northalerton 10, to Topcliff 7, to York 17.



The Names of the Principal Fairs in *England* and *Wales*, together with the Moneth, Day, and Place where they be kept, more largely then heretofore.

Fairs in *January*.

**T**he 3 at Lanibithor, 5 Hicketford in Lancash. the 6 day, being twelfth day at Salisbury, Wiltow, 7 at Languinthe, 25 at Bristol, Churchingford, Gravesend, & 31 at Llandisfel.

Fairs in *February*.

The 1 day at Bromley in Lancash. the 2 at Bath, Wicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Coddemew, Linn, Watdston, Reading, Beckansfield, the Uizes in Wiltsh. and at Whiteland. The 3 at Borgrope, Bimley. The 6 at Stafford for six days, for all kind of Merchandise, without arrests. The 8 at Tragaron. The 9 at Landiff. The 14 at Dundle in Northamptonsh. feberham. The 24 at Baldock, Bournfrow, Henly upon Thames, Higham-ferris, Tewkesbury, Tippingham, Walden. The 26 at Stranford, an Horse-fair.

Fairs in *March*.

The 1 day at Langadog, Langebellah, Wadrim. The 3 at Bremwelbraks in Porsolk. The 4 at Bedford, Oakham. The 8 at Tragaron. The 12 at Spasford, Stamford, Sudbury, Aloburn, Wrexham, Bodnam, & Alsom in Pors. The 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwal, & Mountbodin. The 17 at Parrington. The 18 at Aurbidge. The 20 at Alisbury, Durham. The 14

at Lanerchemith. The 25 at S. Albanes, Mwelin Hartfordsh. Burton, Cardigan, Cartwadden in Essex, Huntingdon, S. Jones in Wiltshire, Malden, Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, Onay in Bucks. Woodstock, Whiteland, great Chard. The 30 at Halmesbury.

*Fairs in April.*

The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford. The 3 at Leek in Staffordsh. The 5 at Mallingford. The 7 at Darby. The 9 at Billingsworth. The 22 at Stanford. The 23 at Ampfil. Bewoly, Brocton, Bristock, Wilton, bury in Lancash. Easlecrombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Suffex, Gilsford, Bishops-hatfield, Hunningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuer, Northampton, Putlay in Suffex, S. Pombs, Sabzidgworth, Samworth, Miltton, Mortham, Kilborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Saplax in Hartfordsh. The 25 at Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham, Caln in Wiltsh. Cliff in Suffex, Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamsh. Oakham, Uccoriter, Winchcomb. The 26 at Terderden in Kent, Cleve.

*Fairs in May.*

The 1 day at Andover, Brickhil, Blackburn in Lancash. Chelmsford, Congerton in Essex. Fockingham, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Litchfield, if not on Sunday, Leyfield in Suffolk, Linsfield, Lattiscent, Louth, Maidston, Oettry, in Shropsh. Perin, Philpnoton, Ponsbyldge, Reading, Rippon, Stan-

1. at the Old, Stocknailand, Turfod in  
 the Clay, Ask, Harberil, Warwick, Wendo-  
 ver, Worleworth: the 2 at Poulthetey in Car-  
 marthenh. The 3 at Abergavenny, Ashborn-  
 peak, Arundel, Bramyard, Bala, Cherly neer  
 Datland, Chipnam, Church-streton in Shrop.  
 Colwbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby, Denby,  
 Elstow by Bedford, Hiningham, Merthir,  
 Mounton, Non-eaton, Huddersfield, Katsdale  
 in Lanc. Tidnel, Waltham-abbey, Thetford  
 in Norf. 5 at Merchenleth in Montgomerish.  
 6 at Almsbury, Hoy, Knighton. 7 at Bath, We-  
 derly, Hanflop, Newton in Lanc. Hatesbury,  
 Oxford, Stratford upon Avon. The 8 Maid-  
 ston. 10 Ashburn in the Peak. 11 Dunstable, 12  
 Greys-thorrock in Essex. 13 at Bala in Mer-  
 ton. 15 at Welshepool in Mountgomerish. 16 at  
 Langarranagge in Cardigan. 19 at mayfield,  
 Ouehil, Rochester, wellow. 20 Malmesbury. 25  
 Blackburn. 29 at Crambrook. 31 Perthore.

Fairs in June.

The 3 at Alesbury. 9 at Maidston. 11 at Holt  
 Linwilgate in Carmarthenh. Lanbiter, Lan-  
 wist, Landinaladoz, Marfield, Newborough,  
 Newcastle in Elm, Oakham, Wellington,  
 Newport-pannel, skipton upon Stow, Brem-  
 wel in Norf. 13 at Newton in Kedwen, Mont.  
 14 at Bangor. 15 Wizes, Perthore. 16 Bealch,  
 Newport. 17 Hadstock, Higham-ferries, Lan-  
 igrolling, Towgreen. 19 at bridge-north. 21 at  
 Pitsadmerick. 22 St. Albans, Shrewsbury,  
 Durham,

Durham, Darby. 23 Barnet, Castle-Edwien,  
 Dolgelly. 24 at Alburn, St. Anns, Abwin-  
 borough, Bedford, Bedle, Beverley, Bishops-  
 castle, bough-ton-green, bolworth, Brecknock,  
 Bromsgrove, Cambridge, Colchester, Crum-  
 brock, Croydon, farnham, Gloucester, Halifax,  
 Hartford, Harston, Horsham, Hurst, Kingston-  
 war, Kirkham=Aund. Lancaster, Leicester,  
 Lincoln, Ludlow, Penrith, Preston, Reading,  
 Rumford, Shatsbury, Stratstock, Tunbridge,  
 Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor,  
 Wormster, York. 26 Northop. 27 Burton up-  
 on Trent, Falkton, Landegain. 28 at Hescorn  
 Marchenleth, S. Pombet, Ropston. 29 Ashwel  
 Barchamsted, Bennington, Wala, Wibalance,  
 Bolton, Bromly, Buckingham, Buntingford,  
 Cardiff, Goringe, Odesdon, Holdsworth, horn-  
 don, Huddersfield, Lewer, Knotsford, Lemster.  
 Lamorgan, Landeber, Mansfield, Marlebo-  
 rough, Peterfield, Pontstephen, Sarstrange,  
 Sennoch, Mountsorrel, Mountsril, Quay, Pe-  
 terborough, Southam, Stafford, stockworth,  
 Sedbury, Thorrock, Grays, Upton, Tring, at  
 Wale, Westminster, Witney, Wolberhampton,  
 Woodhurst, York. 30 Harfield.

Fairs in July.

The 2 day at Ashton underline, Congerton,  
 three days, Huntington, Rickmansworth,  
 Smeath, Swinley, Woodbozn. 3 Haberson. 5  
 Burton upon trent. 6 at Haberhul, Lambicher  
 Llandlas. 7 Albidge, Burntwood, Chipping-

Notton, Castlemaia, Chappelfrith, Canterbury,  
 Denbigh, Emlyn, Haverford, Richmond, Shel-  
 ford, Swanton, Tenbury, Teshedenick, Uizes  
 Uppingham. 11 at Lidde, Poreney. 13 Fobting-  
 hay. 15 Greenstead, Pinchback. 17 Stevenage  
 heath, Knelmes, Leek, Landbiling. 20 winch-  
 comb, Aulseton, Barkway, Warley, Boulton,  
 Bowlen, Carefly, Chinnock, Collige, Llan-  
 bithener; Peath; St. Margarets; Woiham;  
 Tenbie, Urbridge, Wadstock. 21 Wainards-  
 castle, Battlebeld, Bickleworth, Bilericay;  
 Redburn, Bridge-north, broughdon, Caln, Cli-  
 theral, Colchester. 22 Arkleton, Belsweh, Kit-  
 molton, Kingston, Maudlenhil, Hey, Marlbo-  
 rough, Newark upon Trent, Nozwich, Pon-  
 zerley, Ridwally, Roking; Stonistratford;  
 Stokesbury, Turbury, Wiltheal, Wlithgrige  
 Padeland, Pern. 23 Carnarban, Cheston. 25  
 Abington, Ashwel, Aldergam, Waldoek, Bark-  
 hamstead, Wilson, Wolstone, Wistowre, Wistol;  
 Bromesgrobe, bromley, Broadoke, buntingford  
 Camoen, capel, Jago, Chichester, Chibol, derby  
 Doncaster, Dover, Dubly, Crich, Hatfield; S.  
 James London, S. James by Northampton;  
 Ipswich, Kingston, Lisle, Reading, Richmond  
 in the North; Ross; Saffron-walden; Hat;  
 Hinal, Skipton, Stamford, Stackpool; Stone;  
 Chembles-green, Chickham, Chrapstone; Til-  
 bury, Trowbridge, Walden, Warrington,  
 Wlecherby, Wlignure. 27 Ashwel, Canterbury  
 Chappelfrith, Wozham. 30 Stafford.

Fairs in August.

The 1 day at Bath, Bedford, Chesham, Dunstable, Evesham, Exeter, Faversham, Flint, Hoxham, Kilmarnock, Kilmilly, Lancaster, Llanthwyl, Ludlow, Loughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancashire, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northampton, Runcorn, Shrewsbury, Selby, Thrapstead, Walsby, Wellingborough. The 4 day at Radnor, Lincoln. 6 Warden, Peterborough. 9 Abertwel. 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blackmore, Bodwin, Bransford, Chisle, Chorley, Cropley, Duffield, Doncaster, Farnham, Frodsham, Fulsea, Harlow, Hawkhurst, Horncastle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenilworth, Kilgarron, Ludlow, Marras, Melton-Mob, Newark, Newborough, Dundle, Rugby, Sedole, Sherborn, Tooton, Waltham-abbey, Walden, Weydon, Wimsley, Winstow. 13 S. Albans, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Carbigan, Gillingham, Godbush, Hinchley, Huntingdon, Luton, Marketborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Wiltshire, Preston, Ratadargwy, Rols, Stow, in Lincoln. Stroud, Swanley, Tisbury, Wakefield, Whitland, Wymington. 24 Aberconway, Abingdon, Ashby-de-la-zouch, Beggars-bush, Bromley, flag, Bridgestock, Chorley, Cropley, Crowland, Dover, Darnley, Grimby, Harwood, Kibblesworth, London, Montgomery, Monmouth, Newark, Northampton, Norwich, Oxford, Sudbury, Tisbury, Tuddington, Watford. 28 Ashford, Dain.



Daintrey, Kurbidge, Wan, Talisarn-green,  
Welshpool. 29 at Brecknock, Colby, Kaerweis,  
Carmarthen, Okeham, Watford.

Fairs in September.

The 1 day Chappel-Albie, S. Giles, Peath,  
7 at Ware, Woodbury-hill. 8 Atherston, Pow-  
maris, Blackborn, Brewood, Bury in Lancash.  
Cardigan, Cardiff, Charron, Chaulton, Dray-  
ton, Driefield, Gisborough, Gliborn, Hatford,  
Huntington, Llandissel, Malden, Northamp-  
ton, Partney, Roculet, Smeath, Snide, South-  
wark, Sturbidge, Tenby, Worcester, Wake-  
field, Waltham on the Moulds, West. Rem,  
Whiteland. 11 worseworth, wolpit. 12 Turford,  
13 Newtown, Redwin, Powlthery, Clarly. 14  
Abergavenny, Barly, Church-stretton, Che-  
sterfield, Denbigh, Hidsome, Hetsbury, Munch-  
ton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon,  
Richmond, Rols, Rockingham, Smaliding,  
Stratford upon Aven, Waltham-abbey, Wot-  
ton under hedge. 15 Katardag. 17 Cliff, Llandis-  
las. 20 Llanbely, Ruthin. 21 Abergwilly, Wal-  
dock, Bedford, Bzaintry, Brackley, Maiden-  
Bulwick, Canterbury, dover, Clapon, Croyden  
Dunirey, Eastred, St. Edmondsbury, Holden,  
Katherine-hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware,  
Warleborough, Malden, Mildnal, Pottingham  
Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Stratford, Uizes,  
Wendover, Witheral, Woodstock. 23 Pancris in  
Staffordsh. 24 Lanbiling, Walton a week. 26  
Darby. 28 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen. 29 Aber-  
conway,



Conway, St. Albons, Ashborn-peak, Balustock,  
 Basingstoke, Bishop-Stratford, Blackburn, Be-  
 rterunningham, Buckland, Burwell, Canter-  
 bury, Cobich, Cocker mouth, Market-Däping  
 Michael-Dan, Heady, Heay, Higgham=fer-  
 ries, Hull, St. Ives, Kingston, Horn, Killing-  
 worth, Kingdand, Lawengham, Lancast. Lei-  
 cester, Lamlas, Llanbithangel, Lochir, Lud-  
 low, Malden, Marchenleth, Methir, Newbury  
 Selby, Shelford in Bedfordshire, Sittingborn,  
 Stow, Line, Tuddington, Urbidge, Weyhill  
 Weymer seven days, Westchester, Wicheam,  
 Woodham=ferry.

*Fairs in October.*

The 1 day at Banbury, Castor. 2 at Salis-  
 bury. 3 Boulton in the Mors. 4 S. Michael. 6  
 Habent in Hamph. Hairstone in Kent. 8 Bi-  
 shops=Stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Llanibi-  
 ther Pont Stephen, Swanley. 9 Ashborn, Peak,  
 Blith, Devizes, Gainsborough, at Sabridge  
 worth, Thorrock-greys. 11 Newport=Pagne  
 12 Polton Furnace, Llargobeth. 13 Averslow  
 Charing, Crofton, Colchester, Drayton, Et-  
 manstow, Gravesend, Hitchin Newp. Hodnet  
 Leighton-bullard, Northfield, Newport in  
 Muanmouthsh. Roston Stopforth, Staunton,  
 Tamworth, Winsor. 18 Ashwel, banbury, War-  
 net, Brick-hill, Bridgenorth, Bishops-hatfield,  
 Burton upon Trent, Charleton, Regis, Cliff,  
 Fly, Farlington, Henly in Arden, Holt, Kid-  
 welly, Ask, Lowhaddon, Marloe upon Thames,  
 Mid=

Middlewich, Newcastle, Radnor, Thrist, Til-  
 dale, Tundridge upon haben, Wellingborough  
 Wingham, Wiggely, York. 19 at Frideswid by  
 Orf. 21 Saffron-walden, Cichester, Coventry  
 Hereford, Llanibithel, Lencham, Stockfly. 23  
 Wiclefworth, Knotsford, Dow, ratsdale, Preston  
 Whitchurch. 25 Weberly. 27 Darnton. 28 Aber-  
 conway, Ashby-de-la-zouch, Bloderden, Hala-  
 ton, Hartford, Lemster, Llonedy, Newmarket,  
 Orford, Preston-Aund. Stanford Talisarn-  
 green, Warwick, wilton, Wozmster. 30 Aber-  
 males, Chelmsford, Ruthin, Boulcheley, Stock-  
 fly, wakefield. On Martlemas day Darnton.

*Fairs in November.*

1 day Bicklestworth, Castlemain, Kellome,  
 Mountgomery, Ludlow. 2 at Belchinglie, Bi-  
 shops-castle, Elsemere, Kingston upon thames,  
 Leek, Loughbo, Rough, Layfield, Warfield,  
 York. 3 Kaermarchen. 5 Welshepool. 6 Andover  
 Bedford, Brecknock, Harford, Lesford, Nail-  
 ing, Marston in Holderness, Newport-pond,  
 Rembride, Salford, Stanbridge, Trigny, wer-  
 gton, Wethod. 10 Aberwin-green, Lenton  
 Northampton. 7 days, Llanibithel, Rug-  
 y Shifnal, Wemb. 11 Aberkennem, Boetling-  
 am, Dover, Folkingham, Halborough, Mon-  
 mouth, New-castle, Emalin, Hastsbury, Skip-  
 ton on Craben, Tream, Withgrig, York. 13 S.  
 Edmundsbury, Gilsford in Surry. 15 Llanithi-  
 ner, Marchileth, Wellington. 17 at Harlow,  
 Wode, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding. 19 at  
 Northam

Portsmouth in Kent. 20 S. Edmundsbury, Heath  
 Ingarstone. 22 Penbont Salothey. 23 Wan-  
 goz, Beweth, Carlin, From, Ludlow, Hatel-  
 cross, Sandwich, Tuddington. 25 at Higham-  
 series. 28 Ashboyn=peak. 29 Laforest. 30 Amp-  
 hil, Baldock, Bedford, Pork, Bewoly, Boston-  
 mart, Bradford, Colingborough, Cobham, Gub-  
 ley, Enfield, Gargreen, Greenstead, Harley,  
 Keymolton, Maidenhead, Maidenbuck, Par-  
 bert, Ocrey, Peterfield, Pecores, Preston  
 Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington.

*Fairs in December.*

1 day Tutbury. 5 Dolgeth, Pewton, Pu-  
 ley. 6 Arundel, Caled, S. Peeds, Creter, G-  
 tham, hendingham, Hethin, Hornsay, Port  
 Sennock, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 Sandh-  
 8 Bew=mgis, Clitheral, Helrome, Bar-  
 gan, Kimar, lechester, Malpas, Portsmouth  
 Whitelane. 11 Newport=pagnel. 21 horn-  
 Llandilabawt. 29 at Canterbury, Ro-  
 Salisbury.

*A Note of the Moveable Fairs in En-  
and Wales.*

**F**rom Christmas till June, every wed-  
 at Northallerton, the three Munday  
 twelfth day at Hinckley in Leicest. *Thursday*  
 after twelfth day at Melton-mowbray, and a  
 horse-fair at Satum. Thursday after twelfth  
 day at Banbury, Litterworth, every Thursday  
 for three weeks ; Friday after twelfth day at  
 Litchfield : on Shrove-mund. at Ret-castle

under line. On **Wednesday** at Abington,  
Candain in Glocest. Cicester, Dunstable, Ca-  
ton by Windsor, Exceter, Felkingham, Niech-  
feld, Royston, Tamworth, Tunbridge. First  
Thursday in Lent at Banbury. First munday in  
Lent at Chersey, Chichester, Winchester.  
First Tuesday in Lent at Bedford. Fourth  
munday in, Lent at Odham, Iaffron-walden,  
Stanford. On Friday and Saturday before  
the fifth Sunday in Lent, at Hartford. The  
Munday before the Annunciation, Denbeigh,  
Kendal, Wisbich. The fifth Munday in Lent  
Grantham, Helrome in Suffex, Salisbury,  
Urbury. Wednesday before Palm-sunday at  
Rayton. On Thursday, before Palm-sunday at  
Andisle. On Palm-sunday Eve at Alesbury,  
Cicester, Newport, Pontefract, Shipton, Wis-  
ch. On Palm-munday at Billingworth,  
Kendal, Llandanren, Worcester. On Wednes-  
day before Easter at Haerling, Llangnilling. On  
Munday-thurs. at Kettering, Sudminster. On  
Wed-friday at Acton-burnel, Amphill, bishops-  
cote, Brenton, bury, Charing, Engfield; Gil-  
dred, Hunningham, Ipswich, Longquer; Mel-  
ton, Putley, S. Pomes, Risborough, Rothe-  
nam. Tuesday in Easter week at Brails, Dain-  
try, Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford, Sandish,  
Alby-de-la-zouch. Munday in Easter-week at  
Gainsborough, Mart, Onay, Dryfield. Wed-  
nesday in Easter-week at Wellingborough, Be-  
verly, Redburn. Friday in Easter-week at  
Parby

Darby, on Saturday at Skipton. Munday after  
Low-sunday, Bicklesthworth, Evesham,  
New-castle: the third munday after Easter, at  
Lowth. In Rogation week, at Beverley, En-  
field, Kech. Ascension Eve, Abargely, Dark-  
ing. Ascension day Bewmooris, Bishop-Strat-  
ford, Bradstead, Birmingham, Bridge-north,  
Burton, Chappel-freith, Chappel-kinon, Eccle-  
shal, Egglefrew, hallaton, Kidderminster, Lut-  
terworth, Middlewich, Newcastle, Rippon,  
Rols, Stapport, Sudminster, Wizes, Wigam,  
Paun. Munday after Ascension day, Traillhead  
Burlington. Wednesday after Ascension day  
at Shrewsbury. Friday after Ascension  
Ruthin. On whitson Eve at New-Inn,  
ton upon Craven, wilsbith. On whitson Mon-  
day at Cribb, Kerbey-steen, Lenkm, Lons-  
dale, Rie-hill, Salisbury, Agmondsham, An-  
son, Applebey, Bicklesthworth, Bradford, Bran-  
yard, Burton, Chichester, Cockermouth,  
Darrington, Evesham, Greeter, Harts-green,  
Ives, Linton, Oundle, Rigate, Holford,  
tingborn; Alee-ford; Mitlome; whit-church  
Darrington in the North; Dryfield; Stockch-  
on whit. tuesday at Ashby, Canterburp Dain-  
ry, Elsemere, Epping farnig, High-Knots-  
ford, Laiton-Buzzard, Lewes Languer,  
Long-milford, Llaninthebery, Melton-mow-  
bray, Midhurst, Monmouth, Perish, Roch-  
ford, Ozingstock. On wednesday, at Lan-  
bedder, Landebey, Leck, Newark upon Trent,  
Pontsteden,

Pontefrey. Rappan. On Thursday at  
 Loughfield, Kingston. On Friday at Cock-  
 Hall, Darby, Stow in Guilline. On Tri-  
 nity Eve. Pontefract, Rewel, Skipton,  
 Trinity Sunday, at St. Mary-Awk, Ken-  
 dale, Hunslow, Houthcote, Stokely, Criswel,  
 Ratly, Spisby, Wlafford, Tunbridge, Wizen.  
 On Tuesday at Abergavenny, Radnor. On  
 Wednesday at Aberfrow. On Corpus Christi  
 day at St. Annis, Banbury, Bishop-Stratford,  
 Birmingham, Carewib, Egglestrew, Halla-  
 ton, Halls, Wipermister, Llanwist, Llan-  
 merchymeth, Reath, Newport, Prescor,  
 t. Coes, Stamford, Stopport, Newbury,  
 empsford, Ross. On Friday after at Coben-  
 y, Chepstow. On Sunday after at Belton,  
 ramford. On Sunday after the third of July  
 Haberil. On Relick Sunday, (being the  
 Sunday fortnight after Midsummer) at Fodding-  
 ap. On the first Sunday after S. Bartho-  
 mew, at Sanbitch. On Sunday after St.  
 Michael at Falsely, St. Faiths by Por-  
 wich, St. Michaels. On Thursday at Salis-  
 bury, Banbury. Sunday fortnight after Whit-  
 Sunday at Darcon, and so every Sunday fort-  
 night until Christmas.

A fair at Burnham-wellgate in Norfolk,  
 Lammas Even, Lammas day, and the day  
 after for three days.

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